MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JULY 1982

Lebanon

Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- A new cease-fire agreement came into effect late on 11 July after Beirut had endured a "horrific" day of shelling, according to Beirut radio. Voice of Lebanon radio said 86 civilians were killed and 187 were wounded in the "inferno" caused by the Israeli-Palestinian artillery exchanges. PLO shells and missiles destroyed 8 Israeli vehicles, set fire to the IDF's fuel tanks in the B'abda area and also hit the Presidential Palace in the same locality, the radio said. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces prevented an Israeli advance, knocking out 12 tanks. Meanwhile, the IDF spokesman said 3 Israeli soldiers were killed and 28 were injured in the fighting on 11 July, according to Jerusalem radio reports.

The shelling had been intermittent on 10 July but intense on the night of 9 July, according to the Voice of Palestine. Syrian forces were involved in the fighting around Beirut on 10 July, Damascus radio noted. The previous day, Voice of Lebanon radio said the Syrians had reinforced their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley with a new missile network south of Riyaq. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's Beirut headquarters was hit by Israeli shells on 9 July, according to Jerusalem radio. The radio also cited an AP report that several Arab embassies in west Beirut had been hit by shells on 10 July but subsequently claimed that Israeli forces were refraining from firing at the embassy area.

PLO Peace Plan, Withdrawal Position -- After a 10 July PLO leadership meeting, Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat submitted an 11-point "final minimum plan" to Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Beirut radio reported. Noting that the plan has been communicated to the United Nations, France and the Soviet Union, the radio said the last point deals with the formation of the international force and the appointment of a commander. Citing a responsible PLO source, Radio Monte Carlo said the plan calls for: a real cease-fire; Israeli withdrawal from Beirut; return of PLO forces to the refugee camps; the deployment of a joint international and Lebanese Army buffer force; the evacuation from Beirut of PLO combatants; the withdrawal of PLO leaders; the maintenance of a Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon; and guarantees for Palestinians living in refugee camps. However, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the PLO has proposed to evacuate only its command from Beirut and will not discuss the other details of its military and political presence in Beirut before the arrival of a multinational force followed by a disengagement of forces, according to the Voice of Palestine. 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan likewise informed Al-Wazzan on 10 July that the multinational force must arrive in Beirut before the Palestinian withdrawal begins and that the PLO is not committed to any promise it has made on leaving Lebanon until the Syrian stance becomes clear, the Voice of Lebanon reported. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) leader Nayif Hawatimah stressed that the Palestinian stand is based on the need for the presence of an international force, according to the Voice of Palestine.

In an 11 July interview in Damascus reported by Vienna radio, PLO Executive Committee spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said the PLO would be ready to negotiate all unresolved questions with the Lebanese Government after an Israeli withdrawal 5-10 km southward from Beirut. The PLO intends to remain in west Beirut in some form, he said, although the extent of its armed presence would be negotiable.

Criticism of Arabs -- While the Palestinians have been confronting the Israeli invasion for 6 weeks, "Arab silence envelopes the area, as if the nation were in a deep sleep," Yasir 'Arafat asserted in a speech read over the Voice of Palestine. The radio also noted that Salah Khalaf warned that the Palestinians will take revenge for several matters when the war is over, beginning with the Arab states that ignored the Palestinian predicament in Lebanon.

Syrian Position, Contacts -- There is "no chance" for transferring the Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Syria because their natural place is where they are now, a Syrian spokesman said in remarks reported by SANA, on 10 July. Noting that the PLO had not mentioned moving its fighters to Syria, the Syrian official said discussions were continuing with the Lebanese Government about the PLO's headquarters, not its fighters. The following day, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Morris Draper discussed a U.S. proposal for the evacuation of PLO fighters to Syria with Syrian officials in Damascus, according to Beirut radio. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stressed Syria's desire for an Israeli withdrawal in accordance with the U.S.-sponsored Syrian-Israeli cease-fire agreement of 11 June, the radio noted. According to a related Voice of Lebanon radio report, the Syrians told Draper that the Israelis must withdraw before Syria will be ready to receive some PLO commanders but not the fighters.

According to Monte Carlo radio, circles in Damascus subsequently announced that Palestinian and Syrian forces will remain in west Beirut and are ready to repulse the Israelis, the radio noted. Meanwhile, the Syrian-backed As-Sa'iqah organization rejected disarmament or evacuation of the PLO as political and military surrender, according to Damascus television. A Damascus radio commentary said the Palestinians can only withdraw to Palestine and warned that if U.S. forces land in Lebanon, Syria will consider them as allied with Israel and will face the Americans just as it faces the IDF.

Lebanese Appeal, Contacts -- In a statement broadcast by Beirut radio on 11 July, Prime Minister al-Wazzan called on the United States to be more firm with Israel in order to preserve the cease-fire. Those negotiating the components of a political solution were taken by suprrise by Israel's "crazy shelling" of Beirut, Al-Wazzan affirmed. On 9 July, Al-Wazzan crossed into east Beirut for the first time in 6 days for talks with the Lebanese President and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, according to AFP.

Israeli Position, Comments -- The Israeli Cabinet is concerned about the stalemate in the Beirut negotiations but will wait a little longer and if nothing comes out of the negotiations may reconvene in the middle of the week to decide its next moves, according to a Jerusalem radio report on the 11 July Cabinet meeting. Stressing that Israel will not allow a war of attrition to be conducted with the "terrorists" in the Beirut area, the radio also reported that several Cabinet ministers expressed concern that the "terrorists" are deceiving Israel in order to gain time. Earlier, Jerusalem television said U.S. envoy Habib has unofficially fixed 1 August as the date for completing the PLO's evacuation from Beirut. Noting that Habib had warned that the exchanges of artillery fire in Beirut were making negotiations harder, Jerusalem radio subsequently cited a TIME magazine report that President Ronald Reagan has hinted to Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the United States may negotiate directly with the PLO if Israel continues to intentionally foil Habib's mediation. Although the radio said Begin did not react to this hint in his reply to Reagan, it later reported that Reagan's message has not yet reached Jerusalem.

Peacekeeping Force -- France agrees to send troops to Lebanon to participate in a peacekeeping force on condition that a Lebanese-Palestinian commission defines the scope of the force and that there is an explicit agreement from the PLO as well as UN support, Paris radio reported on 10 July. In another development, a Greek Government spokesman said Greece would participate in the international peace force in Lebanon with 300 men if there is a consensus among the superpowers and the PLO, Israel and Lebanon, Athens armed forces radio reported. The radio said Greece would agree to a request by PLO leader 'Arafat to transport the PLO fighters wherever they wish.

Political sources in Jerusalem said the French agreement to participate in the multinational force to supervise the transfer of the "terrorists" from west Beirut was indicative of "progress" in the negotiations, Jerusalem television reported. On the Palestinian side, a DFLP spokesman welcomed French participation in a multinational force, according to the Voice of Lebanon. Meanwhile, three Lebanese leftist leaders -- Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah and Communist Party Secretary-General Georges Hawi -- likewise welcomed the French announcement, according to AFP.

Arab Contacts, Summit -- Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Lebanese crisis in telephone contacts with Saudi King Fahd and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on 11 July, according to Damascus television.

On 9 July, Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in Tunis to discuss the Lebanon situation, Tunis radio reported. Following this visit, the radio reported that Bourguiba called for an Arab summit to be held this week in Tunisia to discuss joint Arab action in Lebanon. The PLO will ask the Arab summit conference to apply the joint Arab defense pact to confront the Israeli invasion, QNA reported citing a PLO announcement in Amman.

Refugees -- At least 5,000 Lebanese and 5,000 Palestinians are believed to have sought refuge in Syria since the Israeli invasion, AFP said citing the UN Office of High Commission for Refugees. AFP cited another UN body as saying 47,000 Palestinian refugees are homeless.

Recognition Issue -- Beirut radio noted that PLO personality 'Isam as-Sartawi appealed for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

Egypt

Al-Baz in Amman -- Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz arrived in Amman and delivered a message to Jordan's King Husayn from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak regarding the situation in Lebanon, according to AFP.

Foreign Minister on Jordan -- In a statement to MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Egypt rejects Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's statement on establishing a Palestinian state in Jordan. He said that the idea contravenes international agreements and that the Palestinian presence in Jordan is temporary.

Jordan

King Husayn returned from a short visit to Iraq during which he met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to discuss the Lebanon situation, the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad and the Iran-Iraq war, Amman radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Following the OPEC ministers' summit in Vienna, Saudi Arabia announced it would no longer abide by the oil production ceiling set by OPEC in March, and it was no longer bound by the OPEC oil price reference for light crude, AFP reported.

Iran

Khamene'i Message -- In a message sent by President 'Ali Khamene'i to Cuban leader Fidel Castro, he said he is disappointed that the Nonaligned Movement has not taken "proper and effective action" regarding Lebanon, Tehran radio reported. He said Iran is ready to use all its political, economic and military abilities to help Lebanon.

Qotbzadeh Trial -- The trial of former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotzbadeh was postponed until further notice at Qotzbadeh's request, IRNA noted.

Mahabad Clashes -- Nineteen "counterrevolutionaries" were killed by revolution guards in Mahabad, the paper ETTELA'AT reported.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO DELIVERS PEACE PLAN TO LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

JN120552 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] According to a responsible PLO source, the Palestinian Resistance has delivered to the Lebanese, French and Saudi Governments a document containing its ideas for resolving the Beirut problem. Our colleague Ahmad Birru now sums of the points contained in this document:

According to the aforementioned responsible source, the PLO has prepared, at France's request, an 11-point plan and has forwarded it to the French and Saudi Goverments. The plant contains its concepts and ideas for establishing peace in west Beirut.

The Palestinian plan, which was brought to the attention of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, calls for a real cease-fire, disengagement of forces, withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Beirut area, return of Palestinian forces to the camps, deployment of the international disengagement force and Lebanese Army forces between the two sides, removal of Lebanese fighters from Beirut, departure of Palestinian leaders from the city, maintenance of Palestinian political and military presence in Lebanon and the provision of guarantees for residents of the camps. The plan provides that the PLO will undertake to implement the plan as soon as it is approved.

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR STEADFASTNESS, RESOLVE

NC110841 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0451 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Speech by Yasir 'Arafat to the "Palestinian and Lebanese Peoples and the Arab Nation" -- date, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Fight them, and God will punish them by your hands, cover them with shame, help you other them, heal the breasts of believers." [Koranic verse]

O masses of our Arab nation. O hero masses of the Lebanese people. O masses of our struggling Palestinian people. For the 37th successive day, and for the 6th week, the war between the steadfast heroes and the U.S.-Zionist invasion forces is continuing. For the 37th day and the 6th week, the siege on courageous Beirut is continuing at the military, political, food and psychological levels. By carrying out this siege, the invasion forces believe in vain that they can crush the will of steadfastness and revolution of our valiant, courageous masses.

For the 37th day and the 6th week, the heroes -- the heroes -- are confronting the invasion and occupation with a will that cannot be shaken and with tireless energy. They are creating epics and writing history with letters of light and fire that are immortal on the pages of history, admist this rotten, impotent swamp enveloping the area.

For the 37th day, Arab silence envelops the area as if the nation were in a deep sleep, far away in the labyrinth of happy dreams, or as if fate had struck it deaf, blind and speechless as a result of [word indistinct] or ignorance or poverty, since it has been afflicted by sterility and, therefore, it no longer seeks to perpetuate itself.

These questions are raised here in Beirut -- in the trenches of jihad and honor -- among the ranks of this handful of patient, faithful and steadfast fighters who are joining hands with and embracing the perseverance and steadfastness of our kinfolk in our occupied land.

It is suffering, patience and perseverence. It is not their right to ask these questions while they stand in this passageway in defense of our Arab nation so that the whole nation will not fall into defeat, disgrace and humiliation?

How long, O masses of our nation, how long will this continue? It is the right of these masses to ask today, to judge tomorrow and to punish the day after tomorrow. We are here, in steadfast and proud Beirut, which refuses to kneel and to surrender. Rather, it is fighting a battle as glorious as battles can be; it is launching a jihad as honorable as jihads can be; and it is paying the price and providing the sacrifices so that we may continue to hold our heads up forever and to preserve this nation's honor, pride and dignity.

O masses of our nation, do you know Beirut is being burned down, burned down by the Zionists and their fascist, mercenary armed forces on the orders of the masters in Washington? O highest and farthest stars, watch over the lonely great giants in struggling Lebanon and in steadfast Beirut. If we are presently recording the myth of steadfastness in Beirut, we have watered the soil of the south with blood and planted every inch of Lebanese territory with wounded and martyrs. We are here, O our Arab masses, steadfast so that our Arab nation may live and embody the most original and greatest of principles and so that the wills may crystallize in as firm, strong, revolutionary, faithful and expansive a manner as possible.

What we are witnessing these days is an attempt to continue the multisided and multiact play, led and directed by the U.S. envoy with the intervention of the master of the theater in Washington, to amend a text here, to change a battle there, or to cover up a mistake. Is there a greater shame, O masses of my nation? Isn't that both humiliation and ignominy, O children of this nation? Where are the many names -- the big and the small? Where are the expansive titles? The truths have been revealed; the masks and veils have been removed. Nothing remains in the ravaged playground and nothing remains in the valley of glory [word indistinct].

However, history has never been written except by the light of the jihad torches. Records have not been written except from bloodshed. The unknown has never been crossed, except by the processions of martyrs. No one has embraced glory except the young men who believe in their God and cause. The jihad has never been sacred except when it has been built and based on the honor of martyrdom. Otherwise, the myth of the revolution would not have weathered the hell of the fascist-military war machine with all its weapons of destruction, anniliation and aggression produced by modern technology.

Here, the David of the joint forces fights the U.S. Goliath, using his simple slingshot against this ugly, hellish and modern machine. Blessed be the muscles of our fighters using their glorious slingshots. Blessed be the fighters of the holy war using their iron wills. Blessed be the women of heroic, besieged Beirut. Blessed be the flowers and cubs [young girls and boys] of the jihad -- of the true, not metaphorical, informational steadfastness and confrontation.

O makers of glory, you who will create history, O perpetuaters of trust. Glory, glory to our revolution! Glory, glory to our hero revolutionaries and fighters! Blessed are those who experience the true jihad in the sacred trench and in the revolutionary position, creating the miracle of selflessness, watering our land with blood shed in epic battles to render our land green and cover it with flowers of dignity, might and pride for our children -- for their future -- for our land and our sovereignty over it.

We fight and fall as martyrs so this nation may live and prepare a future full of dignity and pride for these buds [children] and future generations.

If the people decide to live, fate must respond. The night must end; the handcuffs must be broken. Those who do not like to climb mountains will always live in holes. Those who are not embraced by a love for life will wither and die.

'ARAFAT, QADDUMI DENY 'IMMINENT SOLUTION'

JN101508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Amman, 10 Jul (PETRA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied news agency reports on expected results within the next few hours regarding the situation in Beirut. In a statement issued by the PLO office in Amman, 'Arafat said rumors are being broadcast by suspect sources -- Israeli intelligence and their agents.

In cables distributed to PLO offices abroad, 'Arafat explained that this news is incorrect and is part of the Israeli enemy's psychological and media campaign. 'Arafat said no attention should be paid to this campaign.

The PLO office in Amman issued a statement by PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi saying that no press statement had been made regarding a withdrawal and cease-fire within the next 24 hours, nor a plan of an expected settlement. The statement said negotiations between the Palestinian leaders and the Lebanese authority toward an honorable settlement are continuing.

A statement by the PLO leadership said the news disseminated by the Israeli enemy and other sides regarding an imminent solution aim at hampering work at the United Nations such as the French initiative and the latest international move to achieve an honorable solution.

SALAH KHALAF ON LEBANON SETTLEMENT, PLO CAUSE

NC110649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has said the Palestinians will not give in to the U.S.-Zionist conditions for a settlement in Lebanon. He warned that the Palestinians will take revenge for several matters when the war is over, beginning with the Arab states which have closed their eyes to the Palestinians' predicament in Lebanon. He added: The PLO has proposed to evacuate only its command from Beirut; we are not ready to discuss the other details of its military and political presence in Beirut before the arrival of a multinational force followed by a disengagement of forces.

Abu Iyad continued: U.S. envoy Philip Habib wants the Palestinians to leave Beirut before the arrival of the international force. He mentioned that the PLO asked for a total disarming of the Phalangist militia, the practical ally of the Zionists. He added: If they do not take the artillery and the bombs from the Phalangists, including the personal guards of Bashir al-Jumayyil, we will not surrender one single gun from our camps, even though we know the battle will be fierce.

Brother Abu Iyad described the Zionist invasion of Lebanon as a conspiracy carried out one step after another to empty Lebanon of Palestinians: leaders, fighters and refugees. Brother Abu Iyad explained that Israel is seeking a political resolution of its invasion, the longest Arab-Israeli war ever.

Brother Abu Iyad did not rule out the possibility that Israel might attack Beirut, because Sharon's political future depends on this and he is ready for the adventure. He also expects the Israeli attack will be gradual so that Israel may capture Beirut one part after another and possibly sustain the military attack with political breakthroughs.

Abu Iyad concluded: We may not defeat the Israelis, but we will show them fighting they have never experienced before. We will fight them through every window and door and in every street. If we fall martyrs, our cause will become greater and greater throughout the world. However, is we surrender, our cause will be lost.

HAWATIMAH ON NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL FORCE

NC111827 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nayif Hawatimah has stressed that the Palestinian stand is based on the need for the presence of an international force for the disengagement of the warring forces, for the withdrawal of the enemy from around Beirut, and for ensuring international guarantees for the security of the camps.

Comrade Hawatimah said the Palestinian command concurs on one combat and political course of action to confront the eventualities, and that the path of combat and struggle will continue until our people's goals of returning to [their homeland], determining their future and establishing an independent Palestinian state are achieved.

AS-SA'IQAH OPPOSES EVACUATION FROM BEIRUT

JN101827 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] The Popular Liberation War Vanguards [military organization] -- As-Sa'iqah -- affirmed in a statement issued today its total rejection of any formula or proposal to disarm the resistance in Beirut or evacuate any fighter, and said it will consider such disarmanent or evacuation as total political and military surrender to imperialist and Zionist plans, and unprecedented bankruptcy in history and treason to the fundamental principles of the revolution, which has scored victories in various fields by its rifle.

The statement refers to the existence of a U.S.-Israeli plot to return Lebanon and the [refugee] camps to a situation similar to the one that existed before the advent of the resistance, under Zionist occupation and direct U.S. hegemony.

The statement declares U.S. and Zionist efforts are now geared toward making the resistance surrender and give up its weapons and strength prior to its inclusion in the game of liquidation and the U.S.-sponsored political solutions of the Camp David pattern.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR INTERVIEWED IN DAMASCUS

AU120801 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0514 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Werner Fitzthum report on "exclusive interview" with 'Ab al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee spokesman, in Damascus on 11 July]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF] yesterday in Damascus, the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, Abu Mayzar, reconfirmed that the PLO, as before, insists on Israeli withdrawal from west Beirut in a southern direction.

Under the pressure of Israeli weapons, the PLO spokesman declared literally, one cannot negotiate. After such an Israeli withdrawal of 5-10 km, the PLO would certainly be ready to negotiate with the Lebanese Government on all unresolved questions dealing with future PLO presence in Lebanon.

However, Abu Mayzar expressly confirmed in this talk that the PLO in any case intends to remain in west Beirut in some form or another, although the extent of its armed presence would certainly be negotiable. He added that the military struggle in Lebanon would continue, however, for as long as the country was under Israeli occupation. The PLO spokesman clearly rejected all conjectures or ideas about a withdrawal of the Palestinians from Lebanon. The United States and West Europe, he said, must at long last understand that the Palestinians want to return to their homeland and that they are not ready to let themselves be evacuated to some other country of exile.

A quick political solution thus seems hardly likely in west Beirut. The PLO presents itself as the still-intact representative of the Palestinians which, though ready for negotiations, will not accept any settlement undermining its political future. Soberly and cooly, Syria's chief of state Al-Asad has described the Lebanon-Israel-PLO conflict: The struggle of the Palestinians for their rights did not start in Beirut, and it will not end in Beirut either.

'ARAFAT SALUTES JOINT FORCES FOR 11 JULY BATTLE

NC120812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has addressed a greetings message to the joint forces for the splendid battle our heroes fought against the Zionist invasion forces yesterday. The following is the text of the message:

Most passionately and admiringly, I grasp and shake your hands one by one after this magnificent and heroic battle you have fought with your modest weapons -- weapons made formidable by your faith, resolve, steadfastness and determination to confront this terrible American military machine. You are fighting these battles in defense of your entire Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said in his message: Brothers, Comrades in arms of the joint forces, you are defending a just and sacred cause. What happened yesterday was one of the miracles of your steadfastness and tenacious bond. Brothers, people of noble and faithful Beirut, a hearty greeting of esteem and pride to all of you -- to every child, woman and man in steadfast and heroic Beirut. If ye will aid God, he will aid you and plant your feet firmly [Koranic verse]. Together we march along the path of victory to Palestine. Our's is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] Your brother, Abu 'Ammar

OPEC HOLDS 65TH EXTRAORDINARY MEETING 9, 10 JULY

Saudi Arabia Rejects Ceilings

OW110238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0150 GMT 11 Jul 82

[By Jean-Michel Caroit]

[Text] Vienna, July 11 (AFP) -- Saudi Arabia said today it would no longer recognize the ceiling clamped on oil production in March by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The annoucement by 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, head of the Saudi delegation to a special OPEC meeting, followed a breakdown after two days of talks here by ministers from the 13 member-states. Mr at-Turki said Saudi Arabia, by far the biggest OPEC producer, also was no longer bound by the OPEC reference price of 34 dollars a barrel for Arabian light crude, although he said the price would "probably" remain at that level. He said his country would be free "to defend Arabian light as it feels necessary."

His statement followed a confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran at the meeting which OPEC sources said could lead to a short-term fall in world oil prices.

After two long days of talks, the ministers were unable to reach agreeement either on a new division of production quotas or on future price differentials based on grades of oil and delivery distances. The final communique made no mention even of renewing the 17.5 million barrel a day (mbd) OPEC production ceiling which ministers agreed to in March in face of a world oil glut and slipping prices.

OPEC Secretary-General Marc Sairnin Nguema said after the meeting was "suspended" that a group of "mediators" would meet here this morning to study the situation. The group would comprise ministers from the four members of OPEC's Market Monitoring Committee -- Algeria, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela -- and from Kuwait.

But sources here said it appeared likely that a policy of "every country for itself" would replace the overall OPEC production control and this would severely strain the 34-dollar reference price. Even if the 34-dollar price was retained in theory, it would be undermined by special rebates as the market stayed weak, stocks remained high and uncertainty continued about the hoped-for Western economic recovery.

Sources said the meeting foundered because of differences between Saudi Arabia, now producing 6.5 mbd, and Iran, which was anxious both to increase its own sales and to end Riyadh's surpemacy in OPEC. Iran, politing out that before its revolution 3-1/2 years ago it produced six mbd, demanded that its March quota level of 1.2 mbd be raised to three and that this increase come from the Saudi quota. Sources here said Tehran, fresh from its military victory over Iraq, was determined to make Saudi Arabia pay for having supported Baghdad in the war.

But sources said the Saudi-Iranian confrontation was not the only conflict at the meeting. Libya had sought to raise its [figure indistinct] mbd to 1.2 mbd. In turn Riyadh had sought to raise differentials on African light crude -- a move rejected by Algeria and Libya.

Iranian Oil Minister Comments

NC111429 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, July 11 (AFP) -- The special OPEC conference, which was suspended overnight without agreement, was not a failure, but reached good results, Iran's Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said here today.

Referring to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Gharazi told a press conference after the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), that those who defended unreasonable gains were cornered by the rest of the members. He added that the suspension of the conference indicated that an earlier decision limiting OPEC's overall oil output to 17.5 million barrels a day and fixing the reference price at 34 dollars an ounce [as received] remained in force and that no one is authorized to violate it.

Mr. Gharazi reaffirmed that Iran had demanded an increase in its production quota from 1.2 million barrels a day to three million, adding that the increase should come from Saudi Arabia's share.

He said the quotas should be calculated on the basis of production shares when OPEC output was at its highest of 33 million barrels a day, about double the level today. This would allocate three million barrels to Iran and five million to Saudi Arabia compared with the latter's actual quota of seven million.

The minister said that the Iraqi nation should have a right to two million barrels a day. This is half Iraq's maximum capacity, and the Iranian official said Iraq was not able to increase output at the moment. In future, the allocation of quotas should take account of a country's population, the size of oil stocks, and the domestic needs of each country, he added.

Mr. Gharazi said that during the conference a consensus developed to increase Iran's share to 2.5 million barrels, but agreement could not be reached because Saudi Arabia wanted to place the burden of production cuts on the small brothers, mainly Libya, Algeria and Nigeria. Saudi Arabia had insisted that the African producers raise their prices by increasing their quality premiums.

Reaffirming that Iran's aim was to defend the 34 dollar reference price, Mr. Gharazi accused those who engineered excess production of being responsible for the downward pressure on prices. This remark was seen as a reference to Saudi Arabia.

In the short-term, and to defend Iran's legitimate demands on production levels, the minister did not hide the fact that Iran was ready to use force at the commercial level. Observers said that this indicated that Tehran would not give way in the face of a possible price war with Riyadh. Mr. Gharazi declined to indicate how much oil Iran is producing, although the level is believed to be about 2.2 million barrels a day.

Meanwhile OPEC's Market Monitoring Committee, comprising Indonesia, Algeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates, together with Kuwait and Qatar, today began work for a meeting which was expected to analyze the consequences of the failure to reach agreement.

Earlier Saudi Arabia said it would no longer recognize the 17.5 million barrel overall OPEC output ceiling.

The head of the Saudi Arabian delegation, 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, also said that his country no longer felt bound by the 34 dollar reference price. He said the price would probably remain at that level, but following the confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran, sources here said it appeared likely that a policy of every country for itself would severely strain the 34 dollar price in the weak market.

Kuwaiti Minister on Adjustment

LD112012 Kuwait KUNA in English 1732 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, July 11 (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said Sunday that Kuwait was ready to adjust its crude production in the light of justified and pressing circumstances.

Addressing newsmen here, the minister said the current ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries "has not been an easy meeting but cannot be regarded as a total failure." The minister, who led his country's delegation to OPEC 64 session, was referring to disagreement between 13 OPEC members over price differentials and production quotas, the hottest issues of the meeting.

Shaykh al-Khalifah said that an adjustment in price differentials and marginal alterations in prices close to the benchmark price of OPEC was possible at this stage. But he added "if this happens, I hope it will be kept to an extreme minimum."

Shaykh 'Ali underscored, however, the commitment to the organization shown by its 13 member states. But he expressed hope, on the other hand, that "ill side effects" of certain disagreements would be narrowed to the minimum. The minister said that Saudi Arabia was flexible and interested in an improvement in prices but has not tabled yet an offer to cut its prices. If prices were marginally altered "it is not going to be the end of the world," the minister added.

On production levels between the OPEC members, the Kuwaiti minister made it clear that "nobody is going to reach to top production alloted under the March production-programme." On the country's production policy, Shaykh 'Ali affirmed that even though Kuwait has large reserves, "we may even want to go gradually to a level that would make us more comfortable, but any new level would be decided in accordance with future consideration."

Commenting on the fact that some OPEC members have exceeded production limits, or are planning to do so, the minister said, the difficulties of these countries such as Iran and Iraq were appreciated. But he explained that while Kuwait was ready to accept a 650,000 b/d production quota under the overall 17.5 million b/d ceiling, "we should have a pretty good reason in order to cut back further."

Shaykh Khalifah attributed the drop of OPEC's overall production by roughly one third since 1979 to four factors. These were the change in inventories (de-stocking by some three million), the alternative emergence of bulky non-OPEC oil, the use of alternative energy resources and sluggish demand due to economic recession in the industrialized world.

Predicting that demand will pick up this winter, he pointed out that neither inventory reduction nor the wave of non-OPEC oil are expected to persist on a continued basis. The rate of energy substitution is no longer the same as it was six or seven years ago and the economic performance in the industrialized countries is improving, though slowly, the minister added.

Press Release Issued

LD111254 Vienna OPECNA in English 0955 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, 10 July 82 (OPECNA) -- At the conclusion of the 65th extraordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

The 65th extraordinary meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Vienna, Austria, on July 9-10, 1982. The conference unanimously re-elected as its president H.E. Dr. Eduardo Ortega Gomez, minister of energy and natural resources of Ecuador and head of its delegation, and H.E. Malam Yahaya Dikko, presidential adviser on petroleum and energy affairs of Nigeria and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected as alternate president.

The conference was reviewed, with appreciation, the progress report of the ministerial Monitoring Committe , chaired by H.E. Dr. Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates and head of its delegation, on the market developments since the 64th meeting of the conference held in Quito, Ecuador, in May, 1982 and decided to suspend the deliberations of the conference until further notice. Meanwhile, the ministerial Monitoring Committee would continue its work and present its recommendations to the conference.

The conference expressed its sincere gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria and the authorities of the City of Vienna for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements for the meeting.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ON FUTURE OPEC UNITY

PA120315 Paris AFP in Spanish 2358 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Valencia, Venezuela, 11 Jul (AFP) -- Venezuela wants OPEC to remain united, despite the failure and sudden adjourning of the meeting Saturday in Vienna, President Luis Herrera Campins announced here tonight.

Herrera added that "we have pending talks with countries that have shown a broader perspective within the organization," but he refrained from mentioning them.

"We hope that what happened in Vienna does not mean the breakup of OPEC, and I am waiting for Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon to return in order to make a more thorough analysis of the current situation within the organization," Herrera concluded.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC MINISTERIAL MEETINGS BEGIN IN AT-TA'IF

LD112038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1840 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The fourth session of GCC ministerial meetings began at 2100 this evening. The meeting is attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and information minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister; Mr Yusuf al-Alawi, Omani foreign minister; (Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad), head of the UAE president's office; Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and Abdullah Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM LONDON 10 JULY

GF110448 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Jul (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama from London this evening after leading the Arab League delegation that was commissioned to hold discussions with British officials on the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The delegation included Tunisian Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi.

Upon his return, the Bahraini foreign minister made a statement to WAKH in which he said the delegation held intense discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; with Mr Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign affairs; and with a number of British MP's on the role Britain can play regarding the Israeli aggression in its capacity as a permanent members of the Security Council that is responsible for safeguarding peace and security in the world.

He added that he and the delegation's members felt a more positive understanding by British officials with regard to the Palestinian question and the PLO, as well as with regard to their denunciation of the savage Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak expressed hope that British foreign policy and the British move will, in the future, be reflected on the Lebanese and Palestinian questions.

KUWAIT

SHAYKH SABAH ON GCC MEETING ON LEBANON

LD112018 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, has announced that in their regular meeting due to begin in At-Ta'if this evening the Gulf Cooperation Council countries' foreign ministers would discuss the Arab situation and the current circumstances experienced by the Arab nation from all angles, in light of the developments resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In a statement before leaving for At-Ta'if this afternoon, he said the agenda prepared by the council's General Secretariat included all pressing Arab issues. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad stressed that Kuwait had received an invitation to attend the urgent Arab summit, called for by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

He pointed out that an Arab foreign ministers' meeting prior to the summit is necessary in order to prepare for the summit, and said that no summit could be held without a preparatory foreign ministers' meeting to lay down a clear and detailed agenda for the summit.

Regarding the extent of the Arab countries' response to President Habib Bourguiba's call, he said he did not know what others thought. Referring to previous summit calls, including Kuwait's call, he pointed out that this is not the first time a call for a summit has been made.

With regard to whether Kuwait will take part in the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau meeting in Cyprus, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait is not a member of the bureau but will take part in the meeting and will be represented by Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, its permanent representative at the United Nations.

Regarding his view on a possible resolution in Lebanon, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said news reports have been contradictory, viewpoints have multiplied and a kind of confusion has prevailed but the U.S. envoy's stay in the region and the contacts that have been made between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, represented by the resigned prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, indicate that there is a possibility for reaching a resolution.

He added that all that concerns us now is the removal of the Israelis from the Lebanon and the Palestinians' retaining their dignity. He added that the Palestinians' dignity will remain as long as there is an Arab nation. He strongly emphasized that endeavors to forbid the Israeli invasion must not be allowed to dictate resolution to the Palestinians.

PRIME MINISTER ON CHALLENGES TO ARAB NATION

LD112000 Kuwait KUNA in English 1748 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Kuwait, July 11 (KUNA) -- H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdullah as-Sabah said Sunday that the Arab nation is passing through a critical and serious stage due to the current challenges which threaten its integrity and security and called for practial measures against countries supporting Israel.

His highness, in a statement to newsmen, hailed the heroic struggle and the great steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people in the face of the Zionist invasion.

The crown prince urged the Arab leaders to shelve aside their differences and agree on a unified formula on joint Arab endeavor. The most dangerous challenges currently facing the Arab nation is the brutal Israeli aggression on Lebanon and its threats to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, Shaykh Sa'd stated.

The premier added "I hope the Arab leaders, while heading for Tunisia for their summit will bypass differences which impede the march of joint Arab action and to approve a unified formula on the military, political and economic levels and to unanimously confront Israel and those who support it."

"Any delay or hesitation in launching the joint Arab action will encourage Israel to escalate its aggressive policy," Shaykh Sa'd said, adding "Kuwait has called more than once for the necessity of holding an Arab conference at any level to maintain the Arab peoples' aspirations and to display the Arab world's solidarity and weight."

The crown prince confirmed that Kuwait had received an invitation from the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to attend an Arab summit conference on Lebanon but said that Kuwait prefers that enough preparations should be made to ensure success of the summit in working out measures to confront the Israeli aggression.

In the meantime, he hoped that all Arab heads of state would attend the proposed conference.

He said that the present Israeli invasion of Lebanon was part of an evil scheme to weaken the Arab world and keep it busy in side problems and differences.

OMAN

SULTANATE ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH ECUADOR

GF101253 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Muscat, 10 Jul (WAKH) -- The Sultanate of Oman and Ecuador have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A statement issued in both Muscat and Quito today stressed the intention of both to develop and strengthen their relations in the interest of peace and cooperation among the world's nations and on the basis of mutual respect, independence and national sovereignty.

UAE

IRANIAN MINISTER MEETS WITH SHARJAH RULER

LD091832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report from Dubai, National Guidance Minister 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah and the delegation accompanying him met with the ruler of Sharjah, Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi. During the meeting, which was also attended by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the UAE, the ruler of Sharjah paid tribute to the Islamic revolution and to the victories of the Islamic combatants in the war between right and wrong. He expressed hope for increasing expansion of mutual ties between Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

In reply, Mr Ma'adikhah referred to the special qualities of the Islamic Republic of Iran's people and its pious government, and thanked the UAE Government for its stand on relations with Iran.

Departs 9 July

GF091850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jul (WAKH) -- Iranian [National] Guidance Minister 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah has left Abu Dhabi following his 2-day visit to the UAE.

Earlier, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received the Iranian guidance minister during his visit to Abu Dhabi, which followed his visit to Saudi Arabia.

PRESIDENT ZAYID RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KING FAHD

GF091938 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 9 Jul (WAKH) -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on current Arab developments and bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Saudi Ambassador to the UAE Sulayman al-Fawzan during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the eastern region and chairman of the board of directors of the Abu Dhabi Oil Company, and Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office.

MUBARAK RECEIVES LETTER FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN101107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] PLO Exceutive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a personal letter to President Husni Mubarak. Reporting this today, OCTOBER said that in his 3-page letter, 'Arafat reviewed the situation in Lebanon and thanked the president for the generous and courageous stand Egypt has adopted and will continue to follow in the future.

'ALI MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE KAMAL 10 JULY

JN101530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, continued his contacts today on developments in Lebanon. 'Ali met with Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative in Cairo, and discussed the results of the efforts being made to end the tension in Lebanon.

PLO'S KAMAL ON PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE

NC112322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- Sa'id Kamal, member of the Palestine [National] Council and a member of the PLO office in Cairo, has said the Palestinian people are ready to accept Egypt's offer on the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile in Cairo, provided the recognition of this government by the United States is guaranteed.

In a statement to MAY, to be published tomorrow, Kamal said the transfer of the Palestinian Resistance to Syria and the command to Algeria or Egypt can only be decided by the Palestinian Command in Beirut. It is this command that determines the methods and means of new Palestinian policy. Kamal said he believes that Tunisia is considered the ideai place for the Palestinian commands, because it is one of the Arab countries that has not intefered in the PLO's internal affairs.

On Egypt's role in confronting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Kamal said the resistance leaders have praised Egypt's positive role in this respect. He said this praise came after the Palestinian Command had felt that Egypt has thrown its diplomatic and political weight on the United States and Western Europe. Egypt also broadened its moved by contacting certain Lebanese parties, inclding the Phalangists.

'ALI RAPS SHARON IDEAS ON PALESTINIANS IN JORDAN

JN101425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, has said Egypt rejects the Israeli statements on the establishment of a Palestinian homeland in Jordan, stressing that Israel is trying to achieve its expansionist objectives by this. He explained that the Palestinian people's problem cannot be settled at the expense of another people or country. They must be able to regain their national rights on their land and establish their entity in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

Commenting on Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's statement yesterday that there can be no Palestinian state in Gaza or the West Bank but that it can be established in Jordan, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in an exclusive statement to MENA, has said Israeli officials have repeated these falsehoods, which lack any legitimate foundations. The Palestinian problem cannot be settled at the expense of any other people or country but should be settled by allowing the Palestinian people to regain their national and legitimate rights on their land and to establish an independent state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

'Ali said that although the Israeli expansionist aims behind these proposals are clear to everyone, the legal points that prompt Egypt to reject such unjust proposals can be reiterated. These points are:

First, the legitimacy of Israel's existence itself is based on Resolution 181 which stipulated the establishment of two states in Palestine in 1948: Israel and Palestine. The establishment of the second part of this resolution remains an international reponsibility. Jordan had been an established independent and sovereign state before the adoption of this resolution.

Second, the Palestinian presence in Jordan, on which Sharon bases his idea of an alternative homeland, is a temporary presence pending the establishment of the Palestinian state in accordance with Resolution 181 and other UN resolutions. This Palestinian presence is similar to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon regardless of the number of Palestinians in Jordan. These Palestinians are awaiting the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Third, to raise the idea of a Palestinian state in Jordan is diametrically opposed to the Camp David agreements which Israel signed and committed itself to implement. The Camp David agreements stipulate that Jordan and the Palestinians should take part in the peace talks in a later state in order to establish a final status for the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the transitional autonomy period which should end with the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in accordance with peaceful concept of the Camp David agreement.

'Ali also said Egypt rejects all these Israeli ideas, because they contravene international norms and conventions and the UN Charter, which Israel is a member of. These international conventions and laws stipulate that the sovereignty of all states on their territories should be respected and that nobody should interfere in the internal affairs of other states. Jordan, he said, is an independent and sovereign state, and Israel has no right to remove a state from the map of the world or to decide the fate of other people. Only the Palestinian people can decide their own fate.

'ALI VIEWS CONTACTS WITH FRANCE, U.S. ON LEBANON

JN111642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that France and Egypt are continuing consultations with all states concerning the French-Egyptian draft resolution on the Lebanese crisis.

On another level, it has been learned that Cairo is awaiting an answer from the United States to Egypt's recent letter stressing the need for an immediate halt to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The letter also stressed the need for a just solution to the Palestinian problem and for enhancing peace efforts in the region, taking into consideration that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East crisis and that a comprehensive peace necessitates, first and foremost, the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Egypt is continuing its daily contacts with the Palestinian side to help the Palestinian people during the current difficulties.

MUBARAK RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR 10 JULY

JN101532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] This afternoon President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the French ambassador in Cairo who gave him a message from French President Francois Mitterrand.

Envoy on Mitterrand Message

JN110913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- French Ambassador Philippe Cuvillier has stated that the message he delivered to President Husni Mubarak from French President Francois Mitterrand yesterday dealt with two topics: First, France's agreement in principle to participate in a peacekeeping force in Lebanon and second, on the Egyptian-French working paper submitted to the UN Security Council this week on the Lebanese crisis and the Palestinian problem. In a statement to AL-AHRAM today, the French ambassador said his government's decision to participate in the force had taken place after the Lebanese Government had requested it. Beirut has been informed of France's acceptance.

The French ambassador added that the remaining conditions his country had put forward for participation in the force had not yet been fulfilled, particularly the PLO's approval, the other parties' approval, the definition of this force's tasks and the approval of the United Nations for its formation.

MUBARAK RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM REAGAN ON LEBANON

NC112256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It was delivered by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton when he met with Mubarak today. In Monday's issue, AL-AHRAM reports that the U.S. President's letter deals with the situation in Lebanon, details of developments there, what U.S. efforts have achieved, the obstacles blocking a resolution to the crisis, peace in the Middle East and relevant details and developments. The message also deals with the formation of a peacekeeping force in Lebanon, ensuring the Palestinians' departure and saving Lebanon from danger.

MUHYI AD-DIN DISCUSSES LEBANON, IRAQ-IRAN WAR

JN091426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 9 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and secretary general of the National Democratic Party [NDP], has stated that Egypt is using all its influence in the world to break the siege imposed on Beirut and to save some 8,000 Palestinians who have stood alone against Israel in west Beirut. He also stressed that Egypt would carry out its role for Lebanon's unity.

In a speech delivered at the conference organized by the NDP Secretariat in Alexandria last night, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said Egypt's voice had been the first to be heard on warding off the aggression against Lebanon. The Arab countries remained silent and a positive Soviet stand at this stage to rescue the Palestinian Resistance was absent. Dr Muhyi ad-Din also stressed that, had the PLO listened to Egypt's advice and started negotiations and dialogue, we would not have reached the present state of affairs.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din expressed astonishment at Syria's stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, despite the fact that it stands only a few kilometers from the arena of events and possesses an army numbering more than 400,000 soldiers and tanks and airplanes that are to some extent equal to those that Israel possesses.

The prime minister said the Iraqi-Iranian war had been one of the causes of what happened in Lebanon because the balance of power after this war had been disrupted, with Iraq losing 30,000 dead and Iran 40,000. The two countries also lost 100 billion pounds in their war.

On the results of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said the coming days would reveal the Iranians' intentions, whether they will be content with what they have achieved or whether they will invade Iraqi territory.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din referred to Egypt's assistance to Iraq since the days of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. He said consultations continue between the two countries as shown by the Iraqi justice minister's visit to Cairo a few days ago.

On the domestic front, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said the NDP is not the only one in the arena, as there are other opposition parties, whether large or small. He added: As long as there are other parties besides the NDP, political activity becomes more enthusiastic and loyal. The prime minister stressed that he cares for the opposition parties as much as he cares for the NDP. He said he had asked all governors to provide headquarters for each of the opposition parties. He added: Even if we searched the Arab region, African and Asia, we would not find democracy being practiced as it is in Egypt.

In reply to questions by NDP members, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din stated that there is no increase in the prices of basic commodities such as bread, edible oil, tea, rice and others. He stressed that what has been reported about an increase in the price of these commodities is false.

ISRAELI MEASURES IN WEST BANK, GAZA CRITICIZED

JN111518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) -- Commenting on the recent Israeli measures in the West Bank and Gaza, the dismissal of Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa, the closing of Bi'r Zayt University and the arrest of some of its students, a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has said the following: Egypt has always called for measures aimed at building confidence between the Israelis and Palestinians as a natural entry for the establishment of full autonomy during the transitional period in the West Bank and Gaza. Such measures can remove many difficulties and doubts about intentions and aims. The source added: It is deplorable that Israel has not only failed to respond to this sincere advice but also instituted an opposite method against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. These methods are represented in deposing mayors -- totalling six so far -- closing Palestinian universities and arresting the students, and killing or wounding people, including women and children, for demonstrating against arbitrary Isareli measures.

The source said: Egypt has warned against these irresponsible actions which undoubtedly enhance feelings against the Israeli occupation. These actions may be followed by the more serious feeling of despair over the possibility of achieving Israeli-Palestinian coexistence in the future. The source added: If Israel believes it can isolate the West Bank and Gaza inhabitants from the current events in their region by armed force, as represented by the aggression against their brothers in Lebanon, it is committing a grave mistake and its civilian administration, backed up by the military occupation, cannot prevent the Palestinian people from demanding their legitimate rights. No comprehensive and lasting peace can be established in the region unless the Palestinian people obtain and exercise their rights.

Concluding, the source hoped that logic will prevail in Israel's actions, whether in Lebanon or the occupied territories. He also hoped that Israel will stop its repressive aggressive actions and pave the way for a proper atmosphere to resume the peace process.

'ARAB-EGYPTIAN ESTRANGEMENT' NEARING AN END

JN101633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) -- In tomorrow's issue, the Cairo weekly OCTOBER cites Arab Gulf diplomatic sources as saying that Arab-Egyptian estrangement is now practically over and that the only thing now needed to end it officially is a general Arab summit conference to be attended by President Husni Mubarak. The sources said the Arab summit now being prepared will definitely be attended by Egypt.

'ALI MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL 10 JULY

JN101428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Balstar N. Musoka, Zambia's minister of state for foreign affairs [name and title as received], who is currently visiting Cairo. They reviewed the dangerous situation in Lebanon and the efforts being made to help the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to maintain Lebanon's sovereignty.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali reiterated Egypt's stand on this dangerous crisis, its effect on the region and the need to end it. They also discussed various African issues and bilateral cooperation.

AL-AKHBAR SCORES ISRAEL, U.S. OVER LEBANON

NC102355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 10 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) -- In a commentary AL-AKHBAR emphasizes that Israel wants to use Lebanon as a step toward its aspired expansion -- from the Euphrates to the Nile. The paper says this matter was a well thought-out plan -- hammered out by Israel and the United States -- that was being carried out in secrecy. However, at this time the plan has turned into a reality that Israel publicly braggs about and the Israeli chief of staff is openly making statements about.

The paper affirms that Israel has become self-assured and that the United States stands side by side with Israel, giving it its consent and support. The proof, the paper says, is that the United States has massed the 6th Fleet and thousands of U.S. Marines to invade Lebanon for Israel. The paper adds: There are new factors in the situation which will undoubtedly make the United States think for a long time. These new factors include the halt in the negotiations on Beirut's evacuation because of Syria's refusal to allow the Palestinians to enter its territory. There can be no doubt that this refusal by Syria will prompt the United States to think twice about this matter.

In concluding its commentary, the paper notes that in west Beirut there are 8,000 Palestinians who are standing alone against Israel and all the U.S. weapons and equipment it possesses. They are standing as real men in the course of the resistance and they cannot be of little importance to themselves or to their Arabism. The west Beirut crisis will remain a bone of contention and it will continue to be the object of Israel's boisterousness and of U.S. plotting. The Palestinian people will continue to have their life, their existence, their prestigious and invaluable position and their unshakeable dignity. Furthermore, Lebanon will remain Arab and it is inevitable for the lowly objectives to end. Only Israel and the United States will lose the battle -- and the U.S. loss will be the greatest one.

GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES ON FIGHTING

Communique 768

JN091548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) -- Iranian artillery shelled residential quarters and economic installations in the city of Basra this morning, causing some damage. A communique issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening said Iranian forces also shelled the Iraqi forces' positions in the operational sectors. Our units returned the fire, silencing the sources of fire.

Communique No 768 put known Iranian losses at 45 killed and 1 vehicle and 1 observation post destroyed. The Iraqi forces' sacrifices were three martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 768 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today were as follows:

1. The Iranian enemy forces shelled our positions in the operational sectors. Our units returned the fire, silencing the sources of fire.
2. One of our units confronted an enemy force which tried to approach our forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield. It opened fire on it and forced it to retreat.

The known losses sustained by the enemy yesterday evening and today amounted to 45 killed and 1 vehicle and 1 observation post destroyed.

3. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: three martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle damaged.
C. This morning enemy artillery shelled residential quarters and economic installations in the city of Basra, causing more damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1982

Communique 769

JN101621 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1554 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) -- An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique issued here today said Iranian enemy forces shelled Iraqi units on the front and the Iraqi forces returned intense fire, silencing enemy guns. The communique said known Iranian losses for last night and today were 23 men killed and Iraqi sacrifices were one martyr in all sectors and one vehicle damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 769 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The results of the activities at the front for last night and today are as follows:

1. The forces of the aggressor Iranian enemy shlled our units at the front. Our units returned intensive fire, silencing the enemy guns. Known enemy losses for last night and today were 23 men killed.

2. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: one martyr in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 July 1982

Communique 770

JN111625 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) -- The Iraqi units returned the Iranian enemy's shelling, silencing the sources of fire, killing three and destroying one stockpile of hardware and one observation post. This was stated by Communique No 770, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this afternoon. The communique put our sacrifices at two martyrs in all sectors. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 770 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The forces of the vicious Iranian regime shelled our units in the operational sectors. Our units returned the fire, silencing the sources of fire.

The known losses sustained by the enemy yesterday evening and today amounted to three killed and one gun, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed.

Our sacrifices were two martyrs in all sectors and one vehicle damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 July 1982

PRESIDENT HUSAYN REJECTS WAR REPARATIONS TO IRAN

JN110812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has strongly warned the Iranian rulers against the consequences of continuing to beat the drums of war and threatening to invade Iraqi territories. President Saddam Husayn emphasized that if the Tehran rulers commit the same mistakes of 1980, they will be disappointed.

Addressing men of religion yesterday evening, President Saddam Husayn said that whoever tries to cross our borders must realize the magnitude of the losses he will suffer. He added that recently the Iranian rulers have stepped up their threats in the same manner as they had done in September 1980 and that there are some who encourage this aggressive trend.

President Saddam Husayn rejected Iran's demands that Iraq pay war reparations. He said: The Iranian rulers, who are the aggressors, must ask themselves too about the losses in blood and interests they have caused to the Iraqi people. He stressed that Iran is gambling to convince the Iranian peoples that the course of aggression and war will compensate for their previous losses.

President Saddam Husayn said the Iraqis are capable of protecting their country from all evils. He added: There is a weapon for every battle and we have the weapon that will confront great numbers.

President Saddam Husayn concluded: The fate of those who try to enter Iraqi territory will be similar to the fate of gamblers, who, while aspiring to gain something from the gamble, lose something that is more valuable. He said Iraq does not boast of the achievements scored but it is our right to be proud of what has been achieved because it has been a victory of right over wrong.

'ALWAN JOINS ARAB DELEGATION TO BEIJING

JN110834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Beijing this morning to join the Arab delegation that comprises YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and PLO representative Jamal as-Surani.

The delegations's visit takes place as part of the work of the six-member committee stemming from the Arab Foreign Ministers Council and entrusted with following up the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 calling for the withdrawal of the aggressor Zionist forces from Lebanon.

'Alwan stated thattalks with PRC officials will focus on the possibility of using its influence in the U.N. Security Council given that it is one of its permanent members, to safeguard the cease-fire, achieve the immdediate withdrawal of the Zionist forces from Lebanon and work out formulas that safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON ISRAELI-IRANIAN 'PLAN'

JN090724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) -- ATH-THAWRAH today says that what is happening in Lebanon cannot be separated from what has happened and is happening on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

In an article entitled, "Why Has the Language of the Tehran Rulers Become So Hostile With the Zionist Invasion of Lebanon?" the paper says the Iranian aggression on Iraq and the Zionist aggression on Lebanon are the two sides of a single plan against the Arab nation.

The paper explains that the suspect Iranian regime is rendering a great service to the Zionist enemy. It is preoccupying Iraq and the Arab Gulf countries by starting the Gulf war, making expansionist threats and attempting to impose Khomeyni's hegemony on these countries.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that the Iranian regime's collaboration with the Zionist entity has become obvious by the Iranian regime's action in prolonging the war against Iraq and giving it priority over the confrontation of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The Iranian regime has thus forgotten all its false slogans and claims about liberating Jerusalem and confronting the Zionist invasion forces.

The paper stresses that by preoccupying Iraq with the Gulf war, the Iranian regime has given the Zionist entity a golden opportunity to wage its savage aggression on Lebanon. This fact must be understood by all honest and devout men in the Arab nation, the paper adds.

ATH-THAWRAH also notes in this respect the statements made by Zionist war Minister Sharon about the cooperation between his entity and the Iranian regime in the field of armament. Sharon has once said that Israel considers Iraq its archenemy and the real danger to its security and plans.

The paper says that Iraq has never before witheld any kind of military, material or political support to its Palestinian and Arab brothers. It adds that Iraq acts on the basis of its clear independent and principled stand on safeguarding higher Arab national interests and Arab sovereignty, security and existence.

Concluding, ATH-THAWRAH says Iraq will never abandon its pan-Arab obligations of defending Arab territory and warding off dangers against the Arab nation despite mounting Zionist-Iranian collaboration.

RAFSANJANI'S, MULLAHS' PEACE PROPOSALS ATTACKED

GF101613 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Israel should admit its only objective is to create confusion. It is common knowledge to all that Israel only wants to commit atrocities. In fact, Israel should admit that the only thing it wants to do is create confusion and destruction. Likewise, Rafsanjani has no need to use the rostrum of the Iranian Majlis to yell out his views or to withdraw into silence behind it. This is due to the fact that just as the people know Israel is an atrocious entity, they also know what kind of a man Rafsanjani is. A close look at the nature of the members of the mullahs' regime will reveal they have a number of common goals, regardless of the phoney clashes and exchanges of abuse between that regime's officials and administrators. One of these common goals is the question of prolonging the war that has been imposed on Iraq.

Iraq has made sacrifices in the course of the imposed bloody war. It has, in the meantime, been exercising patience and refraining from taking advantage of opportunities. Iraq has also proved to the world it has an ethical, Islamic and humane character. Regardless of this fact, however, Rafsanjani, who is regarded as Khomenyni's midget fascist, has responded to Iraq's peaceful proposals by making irrelevant remarks and by setting inappropriate conditions with regard to ending the war. One of the said conditions put forward by Rafsanjani for ending the war is that Iraq should withdraw its forces from Iranian territory. It will be recalled that with great valor and gallantry, Iraq moved onto the scene once again to announce it had agreed to Rafsanjani's condition. Twenty-four hours later, however, Iraq's (?move) was turned down by clergyman Rafsanjani in person. Thus, Rafsanjani extended his bloody claws to expose his ulterior motives and treacherous nature. Trampling upon whatever he had said previously Rafsanjani made the following remark: The question of transit of Iranian troops through Iraq is not related to the course of the war. Iranian troops should cross through Iraq regardless of the war. Otherwise, we shall be forced to take appropriate action.

Rafsanjani's remark encouraged the other mullahs to express their own conflicting views. Velayati said the route should pass not through Iraq's northern sector but through Baghdad itself. Meanwhile, the awaited imam, Sheykh Najafabadi [title and name as heard], pointed out that the route referred to should also cross through the Ka'bah .

On the other hand, Khomenyi said [words indistinct]. He said the route to be taken should go through Baghdad, Najaf or Kordestan alone. He said the road to Jerusalem should cross through the Iraqi homeland and that the Iraqi Government should be overthrown at any cost. Thus, executioner Khomeyni concluded his remarks. Thus, the true face of the aggressive and dishonest character of the Tehran rulers has been exposed once again.

In fact, Khomeyni has made it clear that the question is not related to water or territory. It is one related to personal grudges and vengeance. It is a question of intervening in a (?vile) way in the internal affairs of Iraq. It is a question of placing Iraqi soil at the disposal of Khomeyni's [words indistinct] empire. However, just as Iraq has upset Khomeyni's pleasant dream during the past 22 months, it continues to maintain its capability of foiling imperialist and Zionist conspiracies in the future and defending its territories against all foreigners in a determined way. Iraq has made it known once again that the shroud the Khomeynis, Rafsanjanis, Khameme'is and Musavis have cut for Iraq will look better around their own delicate and [word indistinct] bodies. They should be wrapped with the shroud they have cut for Iraq and then dumped into the garbage pit of history for the sake of the future of both the Iraqi and the Iranian peoples. Thus, the Muslim peoples will be rid to the cruelty and yoke of such Satanic entities.

OIL MINISTER ON FAILURE TO AGREE AT OPEC MEETING

JN111512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Jul (INA) -- Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqiy has stated that the refusal of some OPEC members to commit themselves to the organization's decisions on the ceiling of production and their quotas was the main reason the emergency conference failed to reach an agreement.

In a statement to an INA correspondent before leaving Vienna, the Iraqi minister said that despite the fact that these countries have not committed themselves to OPEC's decisions, they tried during the conference, which ended yesterday, to legalize their actions by asking for additional production quotas that would cover their previous infringements.

The Iraqi minister explained that at this stage the oil markdet does not allow for an increase in the organization's ceiling of production, set at 17.5 million barrels a day, stressing that any increase in the quotas of some countries would mean a decrease in the quotas of the other members who remained committed to OPEC decisions, and particularly to their production quotas.

He said these countries' insistence on obtaining immediate gains at the expense of others endangers the unity of OPEC. He added: If OPEC is to succeed in its work, all the parties must share the benefits and losses in an equitable manner.

In reply to a question about future production quotas in price differentials, the Iraqi minister said that since the meetings have been suspended, all countries must remain committed to the declared quotas and prices and their differentials. He indicated that the redistribution of quotas is linked to market developments and depends on the increase in demand for OPEC oil.

The oil minister rejected Iran's proposal of a joint Saudi-Iranian-Iraqi production level of 10 million barrels a day, explaining that it lacks reason and is unjustified. He added that the implementation of such a proposal will not solve the basic problem.

The oil minister concluded his statement by reiterating Iraq's firm stand represented in its respect for its obligations to the member states and its committment to the international community. He affirmed that Iraq will not behave like some members of the organiziation who harmed the interests of OPEC, but it will continue its efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the organization.

HUSAYN PAYS 7-HOUR VISIT TO IRAQ, HOLDS TALKS

JN100706 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to Amman at dawn today following a 7-hour visit to Iraq, during which he held intensive talks with President Saddam Husayn.

His Majesty King Husayn and President Saddam Husayn headed the Iraqi and Jordanian sides at their expanded meeting. The two sides reviewed developments in the current Arab situation. They discussed the current dangers facing the Arab countries as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories and the expulsion of the Palestianian people from their homeland.

The two sides stressed the need for serious and sincere action to achieve responsible Arab solidarity based on sound pan-Arab principles and build a positive unified Arab stand to confront Israel's intransigence, its greed for expansion and its continued agressions on the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war were also reviewed. His Majesty King Husayn expressed appreciation for the positive peace initiative adopted by fraternal Iraq to end the war and for the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territories to confront the critical situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territories. His majesty also praised Iraq's efforts on all the Arab, Islamic and international levels for a just solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and for dealing with all its causes with the purpose of restoring peace between the two countries.

The two sides discussed ways to render the nonaligned summit conference, to be held in Baghdad in September, a success to enable the Nonaligned Movement to carry out its message in establishing world justice and peace.

Fraternal relations between the two countries were also discussed as well as means to promote joint cooperation in all fields.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi. On the Iraqi side, the talks were attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, RCC member and Iraqi National Assembly speaker; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, head of the president's office and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister.

AL-BAZ ARRIVES IN AMMAN WITH MUBARAK MESSAGE

NC111602 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Amman, July 11 (AFP) -- Usamah al-Baz, political advisor of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, arrived here today with a message for King Husayn from Mr Mubarak concerning the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion, officials said.

Mr al-Baz' arrival marks the first official meeting between a top-ranking Egyptian official and King Husayn since Egypt and Jordan broke off diplomatic relations as a result of the Camp David agreement in 1979.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 9-11 JULY

Syrian Missiles in Al-Biqa'

NC091315 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that Syrian forces are reinforcing their positions by installing a missile network near 'Anjar-Riyaq. Convoys of tanks and artillery were seen in (Judaydat Yabus), some 2 km from the Lebanese border. During the past 48 hours, positions have been reinforced and large quantities of ammunition and weapons have been brought to Qabb Ilyas, Jdita, Dayr Ta'nayil and 'Anjar. Most of the Syrian positions are located not more than 1,500 meters from Israeli positions.

Sources reported today that Syrian Col Muhammad Ghanim has moved his intelligence department to Syria and that the pro-Syrian Ba'th Party organization has moved its command to Ba'labakk, where 'Asim Qansu and members of the regional command are residing.

PLO Using New Weapons

NC091731 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1718 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] We have just been given the following report: A short time after 1900 [1700 GMT] today, clashes erupted between the Palestinians and Israelis. Furthermore, the Palestinians used modern and sophisticated Grad and katyusha weapons for the first time. Rocket launchers have been placed in the Beirut forest area and these launchers are now shelling the Al-Hadath area.

The report just received also says that a while ago, shells fell in the Ar-Rawshah area and in the Kuwaiti Embassy compound. Furthermore, a rocket launcher has been destroyed in the Iranian Embassy compound. A fire has been burning since 1600 in the Beirut horsetrack.

Presidential Palace Hit

JN092021 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2005 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A few minutes ago our Beirut correspondent informed us that the Presidential Palace in B'abda was hit by shells and rockets tonight and that three of the presidential guards were wounded.

The artillery and rocket shelling extended to include the areas of Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Hadath, B'abda, 'Arayya and (Al-Bushariyah). The exchange of artillery fire between the invading Israeli forces and the joint forces also included the areas of Al-Laylakah, As-Sullum quarter Burj al-Barajinah, Beirut airport periphery, Galerie Sim'an and some residential areas in west Beirut.

IDF, Phalangists Attack Army

NC091720 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 9 (AFP) -- Israeli troops and "Lebanese Forces" Christian militia today attacked a Lebanese Army barracks in the village of Bayt ad-Din, in the Ash-Shuf Mountains, and forced out the soldiers stationed there, a Lebanese Druze leader reported today.

Bayt ad-Din, located inside the territory held by the forces of Lebanese leftist and Druze leader Walid Junblatt, is also the summer residence of Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis. A major Lebanese Army barracks has therefore been set up there.

Reliable sources reported that Mr Junblatt brought the matter up today in talks with special U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the B'abda Presidential Palace in East Beirut.

VOL: Joint Forces Disarmed

NC100555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] At the request of the local population, the Israeli forces have disarmed 200 persons from the joint forces in Bayt ad-Din and Ma'asir Bayt ad-Din after the latter started to use the Bayt ad-Din [Army] barracks.

In the past few days these persons have carried out repeated attacks on citizens in the area.

5 IDF Troops Dead in PLO Clinic

NC100642 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Israeli Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori has stated that Israeli forces have discovered the bodies of five Israeli soldiers in a PLO clinic. The five soldiers were bled to death after their blood was transfused to wounded fighters. Tzipori said the five soldiers were found tied up and that blood transfusion devices were still fastened to their veins.

Shells Near U.S. Envoy's House

NC101029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jul 82

Text] At 1145 [0945 GMT] today, three artillery rounds fell near the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzah, causing only material damage. At 1110, explosions and gunfire were heard in the southern suburb [of Beirut], but they soon stopped.

It was learned today that the Summerland Hotel in west Beirut has been completely destroyed. Damage to the Coral Beach resort is estimated at 80 percent. The Palestinians have deployed rocket launchers and heavy weapons in these two areas.

Algerian Embassy Destroyed

OW101340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 10 (AFP) -- The Algerian Embassy in west Beirut was destroyed last night during heavy artillery exchanges between Israeli and Palestinian forces, Lebanese television reported today. There was no report of casualties. The embassy was located in west Beirut's Ramlet al-Baida section on the sea shore.

VOP on Operations Against IDF

NC101816 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1614 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Statement by joint forces Central Command spokesman issued on 10 July]

[Text] Our forces operating behind enemy lines have carried out the following operations: [A group] engaged enemy forces in the Dhahr al-Ahmar area where an enemy personnel carrier and a military vehicle were destroyed and all their occupants were killed or wounded. Another group engaged the enemy in the 'Ayn 'Arab area, destroying an enemy tank and killing or wounding all its occupants. Yet another group planted anti-armor mines on the 'Ayn 'Arab road. A military transport vehicle ran over this mine and was destroyed. Our forces have returned safely to base.

Crossing Points Situation

NC101752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The crossing points situation has changed since this morning. The museum crossing point, which was open both ways to pedestrians, has been closed to pedestrians since 1600 [1400 GMT]; only the cars of military personnel and diplomats have been allowed to pass.

The port road remains open both ways for diplomats, military personnel and the Lebanese and international Red Cross. The Galerie Sim'an crossing point remains open only to military personnel and the Lebanese and International Red Cross. The Galerie Sim'an crossing point remains open only to military personnel with the rank of major and above, diplomats and politicians.

Food Supplies to West Beirut

NC110620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] For the first time since the tightening of the Israeli blockade of west Beirut and the southern suburb, the International Red Cross has brought 48 tons of foodstuffs into these areas.

Beirut Shelling 11 July

NC111024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The exchange of artillery and rocket shelling intensified at 1130 [0930 GMT] in a foolish manner. Shells are now falling on the residential areas in west Beirut. Rounds are also falling in the areas of Al-Barbir, the Hippodrome, the Museum, Cola, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Wata al-Musaytibah, Spinneys and ar-Ramlah al-Bayda'. The joint forces are countering with a concerted shelling of the Israeli forces' positions in Al-Hadath, Al-Hazimiyah, Sibnay and 'Aramun heights. Smoke can be seen rising over the areas on which shells are falling. The shelling began intermittently at dawn today.

Jumhur Army Hospital Hit

NC111137 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1102 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The artillery and rocket bombardment of Sibnay, Al-Hadath, Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat has intensified since 1245 [1045 GMT]. The areas of the sports city, Bi'r Hasan, the airport traffic circle, Ar-Rumul and Burj al-Barajinah are coming under artillery fire.

Shells have fallen on Corniche al-Mazra'ah, 'Abd an-Nasir Mosque, the municipal stadium and Wata al-Musaytibah. A Palestinian fuel tank near the Cola Bridge has been hit. A large fire has broken out in an olive grove in Jumhur. The Lebanese Army Military Hospital in Jumhur has been hit. Shells have fallen west of the electricity company building in Jumhur.

Ministry Building Under Fire

NC111251 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1239 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] We have just been informed that the Foreign Ministry's new building in B'abda is being subjected to intensive shelling.

Shells have fallen on the Presidential Palace and near the U.S. ambassador's residence. Many shells are now falling on houses in Al-Hadath.

Further on Beirut Fighting

NC111427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Security reports indicate that fierce battles raged today during the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas in west and east Beirut. Security reports add that during the artillery exchanges between Israeli forces in Al-Hadath and joint forces deployed in the Al-Hursh area, eight Israeli vehicles were destroyed and a number of soldiers were killed or wounded.

Other reports speak about a fierce battle when Israeli forces tried to advance toward the eastern runway of Beirut airport but were resisted by the joint forces, who prevented them from advancing. Two Israeli tanks were burned.

The crazy, indiscriminate shelling reached residential areas in west and east Beirut. Shells fell in the Presidential Palace's compound, B'abda Serai and the Government Hospital. Many fires broke out. A large number of people were killed or wounded, and it has been difficult to count them.

Amal Captures Al-Karak

NC111715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The fighers of the Amal movement have brought the township of Al-Karak -- in Al-Biqa' -- under their control following 2 days of clashes with the Syrian Social Nationalists, the Communists and Fatah personnel. The hills are still gripped by tension as a result of the [military] concentrations of the latter factions. Those killed in these clashes include: 'Abdallah Milhim al-Milsawi, Nadim Anis Saba and Muhsin Sharaf ad-Din -- Syrian Social Nationalists; Fayz Ahmad Zayn ad-Din -- Amal movement; and 'Antar Hasan Shaddad, Rashid 'Ali Sabra and 'Abd al-Karim Zayn ad-Din.

Republican Palace Shelled

NC111735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jul 82

[text] We will begin our newscast with a report that has been reached us which says 51 shells have [been fired] at the Republican Palace. Six shells hit the roof, penetrating it; nine shells fell in the palace courtyard, completely burning a bus inside the palace courtyard. The shells were fired at the Republican Palace from the combat school and Ar-Raml al-'Ali. Similar 130-mm and 122-mm shells were fired from Dahr al-Baydar.

Syrian Forces Return Fire

JN111940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1919 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Syrian forces, in cooperation with joint forces, returned Israeli fire all day today in the 'Aramun, Ad-Damur, Ash-Shuwayfat, Khaldah, Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Hadath, Ba'abda, (Qurb) al-Hadath, and the science college areas. Known enemy losses in these positions included the destruction of a rocket launcher between Khaldah and (Ad-Dawhah). An enemy helicopter was seen evacuating enemy casualties. The enemy was forced to evacuate some of its positions in the Pepsi Cola factory area and (Al-Kassarah) area.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC111842 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] As a result of the intensive contacts Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has held with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and the Palestinian Resistance command, an agreement on a gradual cease-fire has been reached on the assumption that the cease-fire will become total as of 2100 [1900 GMT] today. Flares being fired by the Israeli forces can now be seen over Beirut and its southern suburbs.

Civilian Casualties Reported

NC112058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpts] It seems that the cease-fire has taken effect in some areas, but not in others. Only a few minutes ago, some shells fell in the Kisrawan area -- specifically in the areas of 'Ajaltun, Zalluni, Suhyalah and 'Ayn ar-Rihani. Meanwhile, the citizens of Beirut and its environs have been resting from the hell of the feverish shelling as of 2110 [1910 GMT] today, when the cease-fire -- agreed upon at 2100 -- took effect.

Well over 8,000 shells had turned Beirut's day and a part of its night into a real inferno, into a volcanic eruption which shook the areas just before the cease-fire, agreed upon for for 2100 and observed, as we have already noted, at 2110. Since then and while this summary is being read, a general calm engulfs the areas where artillery duels took place between Israeli and Palestinian positions in Beirut and its suburbs.

The Voice of Lebanon has just received the latest account on the number of victims. This account says that 7,835 shells fell [on Beirut] today, while 86 civilians were killed and 187 were wounded. This report adds that more than 2,000 shells fell between 2015 and 2110. Furthermore, five shells fell in the J'ita woods at 2200, that is, some 15 minutes ago.

Israeli Casualties, Losses

NC120612 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The military situation escalated suddenly at 0500 [0300 GMT] yesterday. The clashes started in the southern suburb, but soon spread to the Beirut axes.

Israeli positions in B'abda received direct rocket hits. Several Israelis were killed and wounded and vehicles were set afire. Lebanese security sources said that 11 Israelis were killed and 28 others were wounded. Six Israeli tanks, 5 personnel carriers and 12 trucks were destroyed.

UNRWA Reports 47,000 Homeless

NC091658 Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 9 (AFP) -- A total of 47,000 Palestinian refugees in Lebanon officially registered by the United Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) are homeless following Israel's invasion of Lebanon, UNRWA said in a report issued in the Lebanese press today.

Meanwhile, an Agence France-Presse correspondent who visited an Israeli prison camp south of Sidon said that at least several hundred Palestinian prisoners were being held there. Though access to the camp, set up in a Safa United Fruit Company plant, is forbidden to the public, the correspondent said the prisoners were dressed in their under-wear and held in the open.

UNRWA said that among the 47,000 refugees homeless, 12,000 are from Ad-Damur, south of here, 26,000 from the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp near Sidon, 1,000 from the Al-Buss camp in the Tyre region, 2,000 from the Burj ash-Shamali camp in Tyre and 6,500 from the Ar-Rashidiyah camp, also in Tyre.

"Thousands of homes have also been destroyed by Israeli air raids, including 1,000 which were built recently or restored in July 1981 with UNRWA aid", the report added.

Water and electricity cuts by the Israeli forces in Beirut and its suburbs had "affected the lives of over 80,000 Palestinian refugees in and around the capital who were under UNRWA protection", the agency said. UNRWA supplies of food and medicine in Beirut were drastically short with no way of conserving foodstuffs, it added.

According to the report, around half of Lebanon's Palestinian refugees who have officially registered with the agency (some 226,000), live inside refugee camps. The rest, the report said, were "scattered in towns and villages".

(In Geneva, the UN High Commission for Refugees said that at least 5,000 Lebanese and 5,000 Palestinians are believed to have sought refuge in Syria following the Israeli invasion.)

'ARAFAT SUBMITS 11-POINT PLAN TO AL-WAZZAN

NC110619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Palestinian leadership met yesterday under Yasir 'Arafat. No official statement has yet been issued. The Palestinian News Agency WAFA yesterday carried a statement by 'Arafat stressing that the United Nations must play a principal role in the proposed international force. In a statement to a UN delegation, 'Arafat emphasized the need to guarantee the safety of the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese civilians.

In the meantime, it has been reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has submitted an 11-point plan to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. It has been described as the final minimum plan, and it has been communicated to the United Nations, France and the Soviet Union. The last point in the plan deals with the formation of the international force and the appointment of its commander in chief.

PALESTINIAN, SYRIAN FORCES TO REMAIN IN BEIRUT

JN111324 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] It has been learned from official political circles in Damascus that Palestinian and progressive fighters and Syrian forces will remain in west Beirut and that they are ready to repulse the Israeli invasion.

PLO'S AL-HASAN ON WITHDRAWAL, SYRIAN STANCE

NC101801 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, today informed Prime Minister Shafiq al-Hazzan that the PLO is not committed to any promise it has made on leaving Lebanon before the Sryian stance becomes clear. He also told the prime minister that the multinational force must arrive in Beirut before the Palestinian withdrawal begins.

What this means is that the PLO stipulates that the multinational force must supervise the [Palestinian] withdrawal. It is known that the formation of this force requires the approval of the UN General Assembly and not of the Security Council. We point out here that the Palestinian leadership is now meeting to define its position on the French approval in principle to participate in the multinational force.

PLO'S AS-SARTAWI ON RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL

NC101856 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Dr 'Isam as-Sartawi has appealed for a mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. Dr as-Sartawi is a Palestinian personality close to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

BUTRUS, FRENCH ENVOY ON FRENCH PEACE FORCE

NC101617 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] At 1320 today, His Excellency President Sarkis received French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Butrus. The meeting lasted until 1400 when, on leaving the palace, the following dialogue took place with the French ambassador:

On the nature of the meeting with President Sarkis, the French ambassador said: I delivered to President Sarkis a message from French President Mitterrand in reply to Sarkis' message sent about a week ago on the peace issue. I conveyed to President Sarkis, the prime minister and the foreign minister the French reply to a proposal that was presented to me and addressed to France on the possibility of French participation in a multinational force. Regarding this point, I refer you to a statement that the prime minister will make in a few minutes.

Asked if it is possible to know when this force will arrive, the French ambassador said: I believe it is premature to ask this at this moment. We are speaking about principles. The prime minister will give you all the details. As for dates, it is premature to specify them. He further said that the force may arrive shortly because this issue is linked to many conditions that are almost fulfilled. These conditions are not linked to us as a party; we are a party in a general framework.

On what the French ambassador said a few moments ago that France has agreed to participate in an international force if Lebanon asks for this; and if there are proposals to this effect, what the Lebanese government's stand on this is, Foreign Minister Butrus said: The French ambassador visited me yesterday evening. I asked him to ask his government about its stand if Lebanon asks France to participate in the international force in Beirut within a framework that will be specified and agreed upon. You know that (?such) talks are under way. The French ambassador visited me today to tell me that his government expressed its agreement in principle to participate in a multinational force in Beirut in order to contribute to solving the existing problems. Regarding details, France is asking that agreement be reached on details within a general and comprehensive framework.

Asked if France has made any conditions on participating in this force, Butrus said: There are no conditions. Any government that is requested to do so, and if that government agrees in principle to participate in the force, would ask about details on which agreement must be reached before the force comes [to Beirut] and becomes operational.

Asked about the Lebanese Government's stand on the French request and the U.S. proposal that was put forward earlier, Butrus said: You know that the prime minister is conducting comprehensive talks on this issue to determine the points on which agreement must be reached. France is concerned about this issue. France will have its say and will participate in the details as the United States does now.

Asked if this means that the Lebanese Government has not adopted a stand on these two requests, Butrus said: I am surprised by your asking this question. Had we not asked the French to participate in the event agreement on the details was reached, they would not have answered in the affirmative. We have made a request. At this stage, the answer is that they agree in principle provided that agreement and understanding are reached on the details. Needless to say, it is not possible to put the cart before the horse.

On the talks with Philip Habib and what moves he can speak about, Butrus said: There is nothing new today regarding the current talks with the U.S. mediator. There are discussions on certain points, and there is concentration on certain aspects. As you know, Philip Habib's aide is visiting Damascus. Following his return, we will see what course the talks will take. On this occasion, I affirm that the Lebanese Government with all its members, primarily his excellency the president, is giving the current crisis, the siege of Beirut and the fate of Beirut and its population, all the necessary attention on the domestic and international levels. I am fully confident that our efforts will have positive results that will eventually be in the interest of Lebanon -- its unity, independence, sovereignty and pioneer role in the area.

AFP reported the text of the message that Paul Marc Henry, the French ambassador in Beirut, delivered this afternoon to Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on the efforts France is exerting regarding Lebanon and the current circumstances. The following is the text of the message:

The French Government is giving special interest to all the points in the proposal you submitted on behalf of the Lebanese Government. Your proposal aims at achieving French participation in the international disengagement force in Beirut. The French Government views this proposal as another indication of the confidence Lebanon has in France in view of the traditional ties of friendship between the two countries. The French Government affirms its agreement in principle on the participation of French elements in this force as soon as the joint Lebanese-Palestinian committee determines the nature and formation, the task and the duration of this force, and all the parties concerned agree on it, including a clear agreement by the PLO on all settlements as well as the agreement of the UN.

DFLP Welcomes French Forces

NC101846 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine today welcomed France's participation in the multinational force. A spokesman for the front said that the disengagement must be followed by a simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli forces stationed around Beirut and Palestinian forces stationed in the southern suburb. The spokesman demanded that the multinational force establish security inside the Palestinian camps in Beirut following the resistance's withdrawal.

Leftists Welcome French Force

NC101651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] AFP reports that Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah has welcomed the French initiative and expressed his hope that Paris and other European capitals will continue their moves in Lebanon and in diplomatic circles to achieve peace in Lebanon and to enable the Palestinian people to obtain their legitimate rights.

In a statement to AFP Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Nationalist Movement leader, said that the French decision comes at a critical stage when the situation threatens a slow and systematic destruction of Beirut. He added: The French initiative is the beginning of a process that will be long but necessary to achieve an honorable Palestinian withdrawal, and then to hold free negotiations among the Lebanese. He said the French decision constitutes a guarantee for Lebanon's unity and independence and democratic system within its borders.

George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, said: We support the intervention of the French forces to disengage the warriors and provide room to find a political solution to the question of the armed Palestinian presence. This will guarantee safeguarding the Palestinian camps and achieve a minimal degree of balance that would help Lebanese negotiations and ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces. He added: We believe in the need for these forces to operate under the UN flag to gain more respect [i'tibar].

AL-WAZZAN, PLO SOURCES SAY MORE TALKS NEEDED

NC091934 Paris AFP in English 1929 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 9 (AFP) -- Fierce artillery duels continued here late today as a ministerial source said that a new round of negotiations will be needed to find a solution to the evacuation of Palestinian forces from west Beirut.

The source, close to caretaker Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, said many difficulties still remained to be smoothed out after Mr al-Wazzan left his first meeting in six days with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

Today's discussions here focused on deployment of a multinational force in west Beirut before the Palestinians left and the necessity of maintaining the force to ensure total Israeli withdrawal. The U.S. had until now maintained that the multinational force should only intervene once the Palestinians had left, and that it should back up the Lebanese Army, which would pacify west Beirut.

Mr Habib was reportedly not totally convinced by Mr al-Wazzan's viewpoint, which reflected the opinions of the Moslem community, the Lebanese left and Palestinian Resistance.

Mr al-Wazzan noted there were "still a few important difficulties to be resolved" as he left the meeting with Mr Habib and President Ilyas Sarkis at the Presidential Palace in B'abda.

A reliable Palestinian source siad the main problem was the order of priorities in pacifying west Beirut. The source said the U.S. wanted pacification to happen immediately, while the PLO wanted a phased agreement. The PLO, which rejected the U.S. unilateral decision to send in the Sixth Fleet to assist in the Palestinian evacuation, has insisted above all on a ceasefire.

The source said this would be followed by Palestinian and Israeli disengagement under United Nations protection, a simultaneous withdrawal by Palestinians and Israelis with the latter moving five to seven kilometres (three to four miles) outside Beirut, and the evacuation of Palestinian militiamen towards Damascus.

Problems reportedly remained on the right of Palestinian militiamen to take heavy armaments with their sidearms as they left, the maintenance of a political PLO presence here, and the size and composition of the multinational force, according to the source. The source said the PLO believed there was no reason to abandon its political demands and give in to Israel's ultimatum on the basis that the Israeli soldiers' room to maneuver against Palestinian positions was limited.

AL-WAZZAN SAYS FEW HURDLES REMAIN TO BE SOLVED

NC091712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Regarding the local political moves, the negotiations to resolve the Beirut crisis politically are making progress. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today said: It is a good sign that today I was able to come to the Republican Palace and resume our ordinary meetings to share with his excellency the president the responsibilities placed on our shoulders at this delicate time, particularly in the current important talks with Philip Habib.

Of course, all Lebanese and even the whole world are following the events with us moment by moment as well as the solutions proposed one by one. You know that today we are faced with certain difficulties that we have tried to surmount one by one. A few difficulties remain, which, though few, are important in order to end the crisis we are living through. What we had already discussed on the telephone during the time I was unable to come to Ba'abda Palace was discussed today in detail, together with the various points of view, in order to reach a complete understanding on all points and be relieved once and for all. In the next followup, we hope to reach these final solutions.

Asked about the extent of contacts reached in order to find suitable solutions to save Beirut, Al-Wazzan said: I have said that we have overcome many hurdles and that a few hurdles remain. I believe that all of us must cooperate to covercome these hurdles once and for all. As long as everyone shows good intentions and a genuine desire to reach a solution, the human mind and good intentions will not fail to find this solution.

Asked whether there is a specific time for reaching these solutions, Al-Wazzan said: Time is (?running) and we are sometimes working under the pressure of time. There are eventually, however, supreme interests, foremost of which is Lebanon, which must be saved.

This statement was made after a meeting held today between President Ilyas Sarkis and Shafiq al-Wazzan in the presence of Foreign and Expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The meeting was soon joined by U.S. envoy Philip Habib, accompanied by Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs; U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillion and Robert Barrett. On leaving the meeting, Habib, as usual, did not make any Counselor statement.

AL-WAZZAN ASKS U.S. TO BE FIRM WITH ISRAEL

NC111747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister al-Wazzan held contacts with political and religious leaders during which he discussed all aspects of the developments in the situation. At 1100 [0900 GMT], the prime minister received in his home Ministers 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Labban and Marwan Hamadah and reviewed with them the results of the contacts that are taking place with various sides.

In the afternoon, the prime minister remained in contact with the various political leaders in order to work at stabilizing the cease-fire. For this purpose he was in contact with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and asked him to exert efforts and help in stabilizing the cease-fire. The prime minister also contacted the Palestinian Resistance leaders for the same purpose.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan has made the following statement to the National News Agency: [Begin recording] At a time when we are assiduously working to complete the components of the political solucion, we were taken by surprise by this crazy shelling which has reached the residential quarters of Beirut and outside it. This violent shelling by the Israeli forces is killing citizens, destroying their homes and properties. We feel that what is intended is to destroy our endeavors and all our efforts for the sake of rescuing [Lebanon] While we have intensified and are intensifying efforts to reach a cease-fire to spare the lives of the people and the innocent ones, we ask along with those who are asking, what is the meaning of the continuation of the talks to rescue the situation if the destruction continues day after day and for the great tragedy to take place in stages instead of all at once?

The United States is asked to be firmer with Israel as long as it is the constant protector of Israel and controls any international moves and measures for rescue.

The Arab states are asked to move with sincere seriousness and on the level of the catastrophe to which Lebanon is being exposed and to which Beirut is being exposed; Beirut, the capital which has always supported the causes of these states -- something which the world or they forget. Each of the major powers and the other powers know how they can play a rescue role now that all the intentions and all the short- and long-term aims of this Israeli invasion have become clear.

Time is passing and the hours are advancing. Is there anyone who realizes and understands the reality and dimensions of the perils? We appeal to all and say: Compassion we only ask from God Almighty; God is great. But the kings, leaders and all the brothers owe compassion to us and so does the world and the United Nations. We are convinced that it upholds the principles of right and not the law of the jungle. [end recording]

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, BUTRUS, HABIB CONFER 10 JULY

NC101209 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The political negotiations taking place to rescue west Beirut and the southern suburb are passing through a very delicate phase, as White House official spokesman Larry Speakes has said. This was confirmed by informed Lebanese sources, who said that slow progress is being made in the talks and that there are still a few points of disagreement, such as the timing of the arrival of the international forces in the capital and whether they will arrive after the withdrawal of the Palestinian Resistance or before, as some sides, especially the PLO, want. In this context, President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at 1045 [0845 GMT] today, in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to resume discussions and consultations on the proposed topics and ideas with a view to reaching a suitable political solution. Later, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon and U.S. Embassy Counselor Robert Barrett joined the meeting. After the meeting, which lasted until 1200, Philip Habib, Dillon and Barrett left. As is his custom, the U.S. envoy did not make any statement. President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus then continued their meeting in light of the discussions with Philip Habib.

At 1320, President Sarkis received French Ambassador in Lebanon Paul Marc Henry in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus.

SPOKESMAN SAYS NO PALESTINIAN TRANSFER TO SYRIA

JN100758 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Answering a question by SANA on news agency reports about the transfer of Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Syria, an official spokesman yesterday said: The PLO has not suggested to us anything to this effect. We understand that discussions are going on with the Lebanese Government on headquarters for the PLO and its apparatus and not on the fighters. In any case, during ordinary circumstances Syria is a homeland for the Palestinians and the Arabs in general. However, under the current circumstances, there is no chance [la majal] for transferring the Palestinian fighters from Beirut to Syria, because their natural place is where they are now, waiting to regain their legitimate rights.

PALESTINIANS URGED NOT TO WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON

JN101953 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary from the "Palestine Broadcast" program]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation, the aggressive Begin-Reagan duo is now bent on reaping the fruits of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon by trying to make the PLO withdraw its fighters from Lebanon to another place. It is as if the problem is not the withdrawal of the aggressor but of the victim.

The Palestinian cannot withdraw except to one destination -- Palestine. Palestine is the homeland of the Palestinians. It is for its sake that the Palestinians took up arms to fight the usurper Israeli enemy, whether in Beirut or in the places of settlement, usurpation and Judaization in Palestine.

The Palestinian is not weak or unable to fight the enemy. He is renowned for his sacrifices. The Palestinian has the right to fight anyone who tries to uproot him from the places of his steadfastness in the Arab homeland, just as he has the right to fight the Zionists. The whole Arab homeland belongs to the Palestinian, just as Palestine belongs to every Arab.

Wnen the tanks of the Begin-Reagan duo surround west Beirut, the true Arab is the one who fights their army and not the one who responds to their wishes and submits to their domination and blackmail. The true Arab is one who inflicts on the army of the Begin-Reagan duo more losses in lives and equipment daily.

As for those who retreat from confronting the enemy, carry out his wish, turn to his side and deal with him, we say that we must not heed their words. As a matter of fact, the Arab land must be taboo to them. Let them go with their imperialist-Zionist friend and find happiness under the protection of the Begin-Reagan duo, but outside Arab territory, because Arab territory will remain a hell for them. There is no place for them in Arab territory.

Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian and all other fighters who rushed to the battlefield strongly believe that victory will be theirs and that the Zionist aggressors will be defeated. All the acrobatics of Philip Habib and all the treasons of the rightwing, which is collaborating with and capitulating to the wishes of the Begin-Reagan duo, are carried out to enable the aggressors to reap the fruit of their aggression through deception, after they have failed to reap these fruits by force.

We will not allow the Begin-Reagan duo to achieve this objective. We will consider the U.S. Army, if it tries to land in Lebanon, a support force from Reagan to his ally Begin. We will face it with the same steadfastness, bravery and strength with which we face Begin's army.

The only thing for the Zionist aggressors to do is to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon. If they insist on the Palestinians' withdrawal from Beirut, there is only one place to which the Palestinians can withdraw -- Palestine, Galilee, the triangle, Negev, Haifa, 'Akka, Yafo, Safad, Nazareth and other Palestinian towns and villages, which the Zionists usurped from their Palestinian owners.

We are fighting for the sake of Palestine. Our swords must remain unsheathed for the sake of Palestine. Death to the Begin-Reagan duo! Death to everyone who collaborates and deals with the Begin-Reagan duo!

KING FAHD, PRESIDENT BENDJEDID CONTACT AL-ASAD

JN111928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1918 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia had a telephone conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon to discuss the Lebanese situation and the continuing Israeli aggression. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid also contacted the president by telephone this afternoon to discuss the Lebanese situation.

The Algerian president will send an envoy to Damascus with a letter to President Hafiz al-Asad.

DAMASCUS TV SAYS BEIRUT BLOCKADE AIMED AT SYRIA

JN091952 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1834 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Syria will remain the target of any imperialist aggression, and its path will remain the target of attacks launched by imperialism, its leader, Washington, and its base in the region, Israel. Regardless of the outcome of the current situation in Lebanon resulting from its invasion by Israel and the U.S. military machine, the first and last aim of this aggression is not just to besiege west Beirut along with the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, but rather to besiege Syria's position, path and decision. This fact shows that all that is taking place is a desperate attempt to besiege Syria's stand and to foil it in order to generalize Camp David throughout the region.

It is obvious that Washington's endeavors and attempts to deal a fatal blow to the Arab national liberation movement and its Syrian vanguard began quite a long time ago. However, despite the violent methods employed in these attempts and their savage implementation they all met with abject failure. This has been and is still being confirmed by developments in the Arab region in general and in Syria and Lebanon in particular. Events have proved that Syria constitutes an insurmountable stumbling block in the way of the Camp David plot. We said in the past and we say now in order to remind the Camp David lovers and supporters, both Arabs and non-Arabs, that the Arab national liberation movement will be safe as long as Syria is safe, and that the Palestinian Resistance and the Palestinian cause are safe and sound as long as the Syrian position, path and decision are safe.

Since we are speaking about the imperialist onslaught, which is aimed against the Arab national liberation movement, it is necessary and urgent to say that the leader of imperialism, Washington, seems today more than ever before, fiercer and more violent in its hostility toward people. It is showing unswerving interest in exposing all of humanity to danger and pushing the world toward the brink of nuclear war through its feverish efforts to escalate the arms race and follow an arrogant policy with regard to human destiny in an attempt to impose its imperialist policy.

Since it is our fate to be in this region, which is strategically more important than others, it is inevitable that we should be on the level of the plots directed against us. We must promote our struggle and realize our full power to deter and foil all imperialist plots and increase our struggle to achieve the standards imposed on us by the current stage. This is our duty, and we can realize it through further determination and sacrifices, which are required by the just and legitimate causes of our people because we believe in the justice and legitimacy of our causes.

ANTI-U.S. MARCH TO BE HELD IN DAMASCUS 13 JULY

JN111822 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Syrian writers, literary figures and journalists will stage a march on Tuesday morning to protest and denounce the Zionist aggression against Lebanon. The march will begin at the guest palace and proceed to the U.S. Embassy in Damascus. The writers, men of letters and journalists will voice their strong condemnation of the U.S. connivance with the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and their denunciation of the U.S. stand of continuous support for Israel and its aggression and savage practices against the Arab people of Lebanon and Palestine, particularly its unchanging stand against the Arab cause and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ON SOLIDARITY WITH SYRIA, PLO

JN102042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister has declared his country's firm solidarity with Syria, the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in their struggle against the sinful Israeli aggression against Lebanon backed by U.S. imperialism. Speaking at a press conference in Damascus this evening, the minister said the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon is a blatant violation of international law and aims at undermining revolutionary Syria's steadfastness against imperialist-Zionist plans to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, strike at the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and impose U.S. hegemony on the entire region.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister condemned the atrocities committed by Zionism with U.S. backing, atrocities which are reminiscent of Nazi tactics. In conclusion, the minister stressed the importance of strengthening and developing the ties of common struggle between the Syrian and Nicaraguan peoples, who are fighting a common enemy -- U.S. imperialism.

The Nicaraguan education minister also spoke at the press conference. He called on progressive and liberation forces to put an end to the atrocities and massacres committed in Lebanon by Zionism, the tool of imperialism, and to support the Palestinian and Lebanese people in confronting the criminal Zionist aggression.

DAMASCUS: ISRAELIS EXECUTE ASIANS IN LEBANON

JN111543 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Arrivals from Lebanon said today that Israeli invasion authorities in Lebanon considered the Asian workers who had been working in Lebanese factories and plants in Ad-Damur, Sidon and other areas of southern Lebanon as volunteers in the ranks of the Palestinian Resistance. Israeli forces executed them by firing squad. Most of these workers come from Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and other east Asian countries.

CABINET DISCUSSES LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

TA111214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1145 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Cabinet meeting ended about an hour ago. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports from the broadcasting van located near the prime minister's office. Good day to you, Shim'on.

[Schiffer -- live] Good day. First, a decision which concerns many of us. The Cabinet has decided to delay by 3 months the release of career and regular army soldiers as well as female soldiers who are serving in special positions. The Cabinet today heard reports by the prime minister, the defense minister, the foreign minister, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and IDF Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi on the political and military situation. Following these reports the Cabinet held a discussion.

No decisions were made in today's Cabinet meeting but it should be noted that the Cabinet is concerned about the stalemate in the negotiations being conducted by Philip Habib in Beirut. The position consolidated in the meeting: We should wait a little while longer and if nothing comes out of the political negotiations then the Israeli Cabinet will decide its next moves. It is possible that the Cabinet will reconvene in the middle of the week. In any event, Israel will not allow a war of attrition to be conducted with the terrorists in the area of Beirut.

Following the meeting Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor was asked whether the Cabinet addressed itself to the public calls on the government not to enter west Beirut and to stop the fighting.

[Begin recording] [Meridor] A manifesto released by MAPAM was brought to the government's attention during the meeting. This manifesto was officially made public by MAPAM's information team and is called Position Paper No 1. This document reached the government from the north -- it was apparently circulated among clientele [lakohot] in the north. The Cabinet took a very grave view of this paper. It was said that it is unprecedented for soldiers in the course of war to be told, among other things, that a campaign designed to achieve such an impossible objective cannot succeed, that the government's primary aim in the campaign -- here I am quoting the manifesto -- is to impose a new regime on Lebanon which would be subordinate to Israel. This is an abortive objective and so on. This document was brought to the government's attention and the attitude toward it was very grave.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Is the government aware of the voices heard not only in this country but outside it as well which say that Israel is perpetrating acts in Lebanon comparable to Nazi acts? President Mitterrand spoke of this, for example.

[Answer] It is clear that there is no foundation at all to these comparisons and we better not ask about their source. As for President Mitterrand's reported remarks in Budapest, the foreign minister has instructed Ambassador Rosenne in Paris to submit a most vehement protest to the French Government for this blasphemous comparison between the monstrosities perpetrated by the German Nazis in France and the IDF acts during the war in Lebanon. [end recording]

[Schiffer -- live] To conclude, in today's meeting no decisions were made. It is being increasingly recognized in the Cabinet that there is a deadlock in the negotiations to remove the terrorists by political means. Two views were heard in the Cabinet. Some ministers said we are being misled and that the whole thing is one big trick by the terrorists under U.S. protection [hasut]. Some ministers asked that another opportunity be given to the negotiations.

The Cabinet is united around the position that Israel will not tolerate a war of attrition with the terrorists in Beirut. We will yet see the results deriving from this declaration in due course.

The Cabinet, again, has decided to hold up, by 3 months, the service of regular and career army soldiers as well as females in special duties.

Cabinet Secretary Statement

TA111323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Cabinet was today briefed on the situation in Lebanon. Prime Minister Begin, the foreign and defense ministers, the Foreign Ministry director general and the chief of military intelligence reported on the political and military situation. Following these reports the Cabinet held a discussion.

[Begin Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor recording] The negotiations are going on. The time is rather limited, as Israel said many times, but nothing yet has been decided on this matter. [end recording]

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor again repeated that the negotiations are continuing but time is not unlimited. At today's session the government decided to postpone the release of the regular soldiers in the Israeli army for another 3 months. Girl soldiers in essential jobs will also serve another 3 months.

Details of Discussion

TA120810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Cabinet yesterday that his trust in the serious intentions of the PLO leaders in west Beirut is shrinking. Nevertheless, he said, the government has to give special American envoy Philip Habib more time to continue with his peacemaking efforts.

The switch from last week's strong optimism to yesterday's pessimism reflects the reports given the Cabinet by Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and IDF intelligence chief Aluf Yehoshu'a Sagi, who were in Beirut over the weekend.

Begin said that Israel ought not to take steps that might be interpreted as hampering Habib's efforts. He stressed, however, that Israel cannot allow the present apparent deadlock to drag on much longer. There are, he said, many reasons for this, the Israeli casualties in the siege being only one of them.

If political efforts prove futile and talking no longer avails, Begin said, a number of avenues are open.

Kimche confirmed that one of the main obstacles as things stand now is the refusal of the Arab countries, particularly Syria, to take the PLO in. On this point, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir explained that Habib's deputy, Morris Draper, came back from Damascus suggesting that the Syrian Government might still be open to persuasion on giving the PLO a temporary or permanent haven. Shamir said that the final decision in Damascus will reflect the efficacy of Saudi Arabian efforts, which Riyadh is making with the Syrians at the request of the U.S.

Another obstacle, the Cabinet ministers were told, is the PLO's refusal to consider leaving Beirut by sea, and its insistence on going out overland. The government is willing to accept an overland exodus, even though this will be more problematic than a seaborne one.

It would be very hard to prevent participants in a PLO convoy from slipping off the buses en route.

The ministers were told that the PLO insists on keeping an office in Beirut to handle the needs of the Palestinian Arab refugees, on the grounds that there is no other Arab body that can take responsibility. Lebanese Muslim leaders support the PLO in this demand.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting and also last week, some ministers noted that the timing of the arrival of an international force is extremely problematic. These ministers said that the government is taking a big risk in agreeing that the force shall land only after the first part of the PLO convoy begins moving out of Beirut. They said that if the Israel Defence Forces cannot check the identities of those leaving, the first departees might be non-combatants, whereupon the PLO might exploit the presence of the force to stay put.

Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, it is understood, has consistently spoken disparagingly in the Cabinet about the usefulness of an international force. This has been his attitude both to the idea of a force to supervise demilitarisation in the 40-45 kilometre strip, and to the proposal for a U.S.-French force to usher the PLO out of Beirut.

Sharon has also stopped advocating in the Cabinet at every possible opportunity the proposal for an assault on west Beirut. His comments have indicated to some of his listeners that he believes the Cabinet will come around of its own accord to the proposal for an attack once the negotiations fail, as he is convinced they will. At that point, Sharon is said to believe, the responsibility for deciding will not be attributable to him.

A senior official said after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that Israel will not tolerate the development of a "war of attrition" in and around Beirut.

Briefing newsmen, the official said that the negotiations "are not progressing as they should, they are not moving ahead as had been hoped...The ministers are keenly aware that this situation cannot go on indefinitely. Time is pressing, time is running short."

The official's tone seemed more sombre than at any time during the weeks of negotiations in Beirut. He noted pointedly that Habib had predicted a breakthrough by the weekend and now had to explain why that hadn't happened. This is not the first time Habib's optimism has proved unfounded, the official said.

Another well-placed Israeli official said last night that the Cabinet will probably decide within "two or three days" on new military steps in Beirut -- though not an all-out assault -- if the negotiations are still bogged down then.

The official stressed that for the past several days it has always been the PLO who have initiated the escalating artillery duel. Israel, he added, is reacting with restraint: It is not exerting the force or firepower at its disposal.

Israel will not resort to blanket bombing "as the West did during World War II to Dresden or Hamburg. We have a different morality..." Other military options are available.

Sharon has given silent encouragement to the case advocated in the Cabinet by Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf [Lt Gen] Refa'el Eytan for taking the city. This is seen by some as an additional move by him to spread the responsibility as thin as possible and accept only part of it himself.

He is said to have reduced noticeably the initiation of proposals, and has increasingly confined himself to a briefing function. One of the reasons for his withdrawal is said to be his growing feeling that he no longer commands the confidence of all his colleagues.

The last time he made a proposal for a new move on the ground, Sharon was reportedly caught out by his colleagues as misrepresenting a tactical situation over a point of crucial importance.

He made this proposal at a mid-week night Cabinet session at which the experts could not be present. When a couple of his colleagues, led by Education and Culture Minister Zvulun Hammer, demanded more facts, the vote was postponed till the following day. The experts' presentation the following day gave the Cabinet a totally opposite picture of the situation based on the facts that had been available to Sharon in the normal course of information flow.

One point, made to the Cabinet by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, has stuck in ministers' minds. At the end of last month, Burg said that the problem of west Beirut recalled what was said of Barcelona in 1938 at the end of the Spanish Civil War. Burg said that Barcelona was described in 1938 as "the largest city in Europe" because it took Francisco Franco's rebel troops three months to get from one side to the other in house-to-house fighting.

One minister told the Jerusalem POST that the role played in the Cabinet by Shamir has been consistently more passive than warranted by the seniority of his portfolio, and hence disappointing, because he has failed to enrich the discussions. Shamir, it was said, confines himself to the role of a rapporteur and repeatedly quotes Begin, and there is no way of knowing whether he has an opinion of his own.

Kimche, the POST was told, has the qualifications to give the Cabinet assessments of his own. He refrains from doing so, however, confining himself to a classical civil-servant role.

More initiative is displayed by Aluf [Maj Gen] Sagi. This occasionally brings him into conflict with Sharon as well as with his direct chief, Eytan.

Some ministers have not yet forgotten how, in the first week of the fighting, Sharon and Sagi gave totally conflicting representations of a military situation and how the course of the war was radically influenced because Sharon overrode Sagi.

SHARON'S STATUS IN CABINET SAID TO BE WANING

TA120910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 82 p 8

[Commentary by Mark Segal: "Shadowing Sharon"]

[Text] Reports from the Cabinet room inidcate an erosion in Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's standing among his fellow ministers, at a time when his popularity in the country at large is soaring.

Even Premier Menahem Begin has begun to question his defence minister's judgement on occasion, and increasingly refuses to grant him the carte blanche he obtained so easily in the first phases of Operation Peace for Galilee. The cabinet sources say that Begin has effectively joined the bourgeoning group of ministers who insist on scruitinizing every proposal submitted to them by Sharon.

From early on in the war, two ministers in particular were restless about the way the defence minister kept presenting them with faits accomplis and then obtaining Cabinet approval, both for retroactive moves and for the next step.

Soon, however, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori (Herut) and Energy Minister Yitzhaq Berman (Liberal) found themselves supported in their scepticism by the two National Religious Party Ministers, Dr Yosef Burg (interior) and Zvulun Hammer (education), with Herut's Deputy Premier and Housing Minister David Levi a late-joiner, if a quiet one, to this group of Sharon watchdogs.

Some of Sharon's fellow ministers speak in terms of a growing dispartiy between popular sentiment and the thinking inside the Cabinet. The outstanding example, they say, is the growing public pressure to send the army into west Beirut.

These Cabinet sources say that Sharon's public relations machinery, which they consider to include the educational TV afternoon programme, Peace for Galilee, has contributed to the growing acceptance of such slogans as "Let's Finish the Job" in the public mind.

However, inside the Cabinet there is said to be growing reluctance about making any move into west Beirut because of the wider, international implications for Israel. Some ministers are concerned at the lack of public understanding of the likely ramifications of such a move.

The most interesting development inside the Cabinet, as mentioned above, has been the decline in Sharon's credibility among his peers. As one minister told me: "Arik's veracity threshold was never high at the best of times, now it has hit the bottom."

A number of ministers, it was said, complained about Sharon's "salami tactics" during the last three weeks.

Another example involved the premier's anger over the leaked report that the U.S. intended sending in Marines. That fact had been known only to six of the 19 ministers -- the premier, Defence Minister Sharon, Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Dr Burg and Labour and Social Welfare Minister Aharon Uzan.

At last Wednesday's Cabinet meeting, Begin expressed his anger, arguing that "the friendship between a member of this government and (Israel Radio correspondent Shim'on Schiffer) is doing harm to the State of Israel."

Notwithstanding the subsequent denials by the prime minister and the defence minister, the impression gained at the session was that Sharon was the target of Begin's ire. Sharon, the sources noted, had previously manipulated the radio reporter to get a point over.

When Begin protested that the aim of the leak was "to scuttle the negotiations," the other ministers were only too well aware of the longstanding differences between the premier and Sharon on an American role in the peace process.

Sharon has consistently opposed any direct U.S. involvement and he made this point very clear in the post-Sinai-withdrawal deliberations when he objected to American participation along with Jerusalem and Cairo in delineating the disputed borderline at Tabah.

Begin's argument was the Israel's great ally had been instrumental in bringing about the peace treaty with Egypt and had been one of the authors of the Camp David framework agreements, and hence must also be involved in its later stages.

Similarly, Begin continues to be a strong advocate of a pax Americana for Lebanon, which he sees as the best guarantee for Israel's security. Sharon, on the other hand, would prefer to enjoy a free hand in pursuing his grand design in Lebanon, which includes the induction of the Phalangist leader Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon in the September elections.

Much of the suspicion surrounding Sharon derives from the anti-Sharon forces' growing convictions that he increasingly tends, in their words, to talk out of both sides of his mouth.

Indeed, one minister told me that the defence minister was a fine exponent of Orwellian "double-speak," namely, of using a phrase when he really meant the opposite. Thus, in "Sharonspeak," a loud protestation that there are no plans to move on Tripoli has set off alarm bells among Cabinet opponents of any deeper involvement of the IDF inside Lebanon.

Apparently, two of the Sharon watchdogs usually exchange their own interpretations of the defence minister's real intentions, based on his nuances and his revealing involuntary facial twitches.

Likewise they charge Sharon with having provided himself with an alibi about the disposal of west Beirut.

Initially he spoke in terms of using the Israel Air Force against the terrorist strongholds in largely Muslim Beirut.

But Sharon had been careful to go on record as being opposed to moving into west Beirut.

These ministers are now saying privately that if things do not work out in west Beirut the defence minister had prepared a "stab-in-the-back" scenario to be employed against both the opposition and the five Cabinet doubters. His use of the term "poisoners of wells," to decry his domestic critics in a recent TV interview, was considered an opening shot in a home-front campaign.

It is not unconnected, my sources claim, with the emerging fight for the succession inside Herut. Not for nothing did Premier Begin agree to postpone the Herut national convention, where a pro-Sharon groundswell could have been expected too soon after the campaign in Lebanon. Here Begin was remarkably in tune with the strong anti-Sharon movement inside his own party.

REAGAN'S REPORTED 'WARNING' NOT RECEIVED BY BEGIN

TA120524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Excerpts] TIME magazine says Ronald Reagan has warned Menahem Begin that the United States may negotiate directly with the PLO if Israel continues to intentionally foil Philip Habib's mediation. TIME says the warning is included in an unrecedently sharp message from the U.S. President to the Israeli prime minister. Our political correspondent was told that the reported remarks TIME quoted from President Reagan's message have not reached Jerusalem at all.

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

'Sources' on Cabinet Suspicions

TA110810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] Contrary to previous reports, the PLO is still insisting on leaving behind a political office in Beirut and two military units within the framework of the Lebanese Army, as a condition for evacuating west Beirut, authoritative sources said in Jerusalem yesterday.

In its meeting this morning, the Cabinet will also have to review two new, major stumbling blocks to agreement which surfaced during the weekend -- Syria's announced refusal to take in the bulk of the PLO forces should they evacuate west Beirut, and the French and PLO condition that the multinational force which is to supervise the PLO's withdrawal be "sponsored" by the UN.

The Cabinet is thought likely to give diplomacy at least another week to achieve a solution, though approval may be given for exerting some psychological and physical pressures on the besieged PLO in west Beirut. Israel television last night said that U.S. special Middle East envoy Philip Habib has set August 1 as an "informal target date" for completion of the PLO withdrawal from Beirut.

"We are in a strong position and they (the PLO) are in a weak one, so we can afford to be patient until we achieve the aim of their withdrawal," Aluf (Res.) Aharon Yariv, who has participated in the Beirut talks, said on Israel television on Friday night.

On Cabinet minister last night said that Israel "categorically rejects" the idea -- proposed by the PLO -- of installing the proposed multinational force as a buffer between the besieging IDF and PLO-held west Beirut.

"Once such a buffer is in place, the PLO will resist all pressures to evacuate (Beirut)," said the minister, who added that Israel will insist the force be used only to oversee the PLO evacuation.

Sources in Jerusalem said that Israel will not agree to withdraw the IDF from around Beirut until "the PLO is clearly boarding the boats."

There is still strong suspicion in Israeli Cabinet circles that the protracted quadrilateral negotiations in Beirut -- between the PLO, Lebanese intermediaries, Habib and Israeli officials -- are a PLO ploy to buy time and that the PLO has already decided not to leave Beirut.

"Clearly, there is a strong trend of foot-dragging (in the talks). This does not indicate sincerity (by the PLO). These talks could have been concluded within a day or two. No report that we have received (about the progress of the talks) can be depended upon for reliability (because each message and statement passes through so many hands)," said Minister Without Portfolio Yitzhaq Moda'i last night.

Other government officials, however, said that their evaluation of the PLO's sincerity in the talks "has not changed" over the past week.

A Cabinet source said yesterday that "a number of ministers are staunchly opposed to the IDF assault on west Beirut even if the political negotiations fail to obtain the PLO's evacuation from the Lebanese capital [quotation marks as published].

The talks continued over the weekend against the backdrop of fierce IDF-PLO exchanges of artillery and light arms fire. According to reports, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and OC Military Intelligence, Aluf Yesoshu'a Sagi, met yesterday with Habib in Beirut.

Senior government officials last night denied that the French demand for UN "approval" of the multinational force which is to supervise the withdrawal will constitute a major problem. They said a "face-saving formula" will be found which would meet the French demand and yet leave the force outside UN control, as Israel is insisting.

Announcing its agreement to contribute a contingent to the multinational force, France yesterday said that its deployment must first be approved by all parties to the conflict -- including the PLO and Israel.

But officials in Jerusalem were clearly pleased with the French statement, noting that the United States will see its way to committing troops to Beirut more easily if other states also agree to send contingents.

Officials in Jerusalem were also pleased by the Greek announcement yesterday that it is willing to contribute ships to facilitate the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut. During the weekend, some PLO spokesmen announced that the PLO is unwilling to leave Beirut on ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

'Substantive' Problems Noted

TA110936 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] The stumbling blocks in the intensive negotiations underway in Beirut to remove the PLO are defined by U.S. officials participating in them as only technical. However, senior Israeli officials define these difficulties as substantive.

It was learned yesterday that the U.S. officials expressed optimism about the chances of removing the PLO members this week while Israeli officials involved in the negotiations said yesterday in contrast that there is real fear that according to what has been agreed so far it will be difficult to ascertain that all the PLO members, or at least a majority of them, will indeed leave west Beirut even after the U.S.,French and Lebanese Army soldiers get there. This fear -- so it was reported -- is largely shared by the U.S. and Lebanese officials involved in the negotiations.

There are problems that had still not been resolved yesterday -- the [Israeli] officials said. For instance, who will search buildings in west Beirut for arms depots? Another question: Who will deal with the Palestinians living in west Beirut and decide who belongs to the PLO and who does not? Another problem worrying Israel is making sure that after the evacuation of thousands of PLO members from Beirut, the Palestinians remaining there will not reorganize for renewed fighting.

Another problem, the officials said, is that uncertainty at this stage over the possibility that the PLO might take advantage of the presence of multinational force soldiers in west Beirut and still decide to remain there using this force as a cover.

As for the way the PLO members would leave Beirut, these sources said this is not a substantive problem as far as Israel is concerned since at this stage it makes no difference whether the PLO members leave via sea or land. It was reported that the Americans prefer that the PLO members leave by sea, on board ships leased by the U.S. Government and under the protection of the 6th Fleet in order to enhance U.S. prestige. However, the important point for Israel is that the PLO members be evacuated.

Despite Syria's declarations that it refuses to receive the PLO members, these officials believe that ultimately most of the PLO members will leave for Syria and that Syria's declarations are intended to serve as a bargaining chip in the negotiations now being conducted.

Shamir 'Not Optimistic'

TA111910 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1851 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The two Democratic U.S. senators currently viiting Israel, Carl Levin and Christopher Dodd, have the impression that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is not optimistic about finding a political settlement in Lebanon. In a news conference in Jerusalem, the senators said that Foreign Minister Shamir had told them that the political negotiations are not time-limited and that Israel will make every effort to reach such a settlement. However, as said, the foreign minister does not feel optimistic about the chances for finding a political settlement.

Syrians Demand $14 Billion

TA111703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Syria is demanding $14 billion from Saudi Arabia as compensation for its agreement to take in the PLO men besieged in west Beirut. This is the sum that Syria owes the Soviet Union for wheat it purchased. This has been learned by our correspondent Aharon Barne'a from reliable Western sources in Beirut. According to the sources, the Saudis have already agreed to grant Damascus half the sum it is demanding, but it is unwilling to offer more. This apparently is the reason for Syria's announcement that it will only agree to accept the PLO leaders, and that it does not intend to also absorb the thousands of armed terrorists who are besieged with them.

Soviet Role Suspected

TA120617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jerusalem is examining whether the Soviet Union has played a role in foiling the political negotiations to remove the terrorists from Beirut by toughening the Syrian position. Details were learned this morning about recent contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the Lebanese crisis as well as second thoughts in the U.S. administration regarding the dispatch of Marines to west Beirut. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Begin recording] Political efforts to get the terrorists out of Beirut have not been exhausted. This recognition on the U.S. part is preventing the collapse of the negotiations. This is the reason why Israel is prepared to give further time to Philip Habib despite the feeling of disappointment among decisionmakers here. Some have already defined events over the last 2 weeks as Habib's hibernation, as deceit by the terrorist organizations under U.S. cover. To this political circles would answer with a question: Is the alternative to the political negotiations better? In any case, if the United States succeeds soon in motivating the Syrians to receive most of the terrorists, then a breakthrough will have been achieved in the talks and this will bring the affair closer to its end.

Jerusalem is examining the role played by the Soviet Union in foiling the talks to remove the terrorists by hardening the Syrian position. There were several signs of this. It has now been learned that the message Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent U.S. President Reagan a few days ago included a warning against the continued Israeli aggression in Lebanon, against the civilians of this country and against the liquidation of the Palestinians. The United States transmitted to Israel the contents of the Soviet message, which was sent after President Reagan's announcement of an intention to send Marines to Beirut was released. The main point of the Soviet message dealt with the issue of the Marines but at the beginning of the message Brezhnev wrote about the Israeli belligerency.

No fear is expressed in the U.S. administration and Israel about Soviet declarations. They are viewed as inevitable steps in defense of its Syrian client. The Soviet Union also protested again about the hitting of its embassy in Beirut. However, it is believed in Jerusalem that the Soviets are trying to concoct things behind the scenes and ruin the talks aimed at removing the terrorists by intervening with the Syrians. In any case, the major problem now is Syria's refusal [to receive the terrorists]. It may be that Damascus will change its position if the United States guarantees the Syrian interest in Lebanon. Philip Habib's assistant, Morris Draper, reported to Jerusalem that the Syrian position should not be viewed as final and that a change will take place.

Another problem which has cropped up and which may dominate the political arena is the multinational force which will enter Beirut. The opinion being formulated in the U.S. administration is that if France does not join the force then the United States may also withdraw. France is presenting two conditions which are unacceptable to Israel: First, that the force be invited by the United Nations and operate under the auspices of the international organization; and second, that the multinational force will separate the IDF from the terrorists before the latter begin to evacuate the city. Israel is opposed to both conditions.

In conclusion it should be noted that the political negotiations are continuing. The United States will try to convince Israel to give another period of grace, until the beginning of next month. If something to hold to is found, such a period of grace may be given. In the meantime, the feeling of skepticism and disappointment in Jerusalem is strong and there is already talk of finding different ways to remove the terrorists from Beirut. [end recording]

Kimche, Habib To Meet

TA121045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1005 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded]

[Text] Let us deal with the political contacts first. With skepticism growing in Jerusalem about the political negotiations, David Kimche, director general of the Foreign Ministry, left for another meeting with Philip Habib in Beirut today. Jerusalem expects to hear whether there has been any progress over the last 48 hours or whether the negotiations are still deadlocked as it seemed in the Cabinet meeting yesterday morning. The Israeli representatives will transmit the Cabinet attitudes to Habib's attention. According to these attitudes, time is increasingly running out. These attitudes result from the pessimistic Israeli assessment and the suspicion that we are faced with a rather sophisticated attempt of deceit on the PLO's part. The United States -- it should be pointed out -- still believes in political negotiations and its chances, and demands [doreshet] that the talks continue.

It is apparently against this background that one should view the reports in TIME and NEWSWEEK today which say that Reagan warned against obstructing the political contacts and in a message to the prime minister mentioned the possibility of U.S.-PLO contacts.

As far as known, President Reagan did not include the alleged threats quoted in the U.S. magazines. However, political observers see the very fact of their publication along with other statements in Washington as a signal and a means of applying pressure of Israel to continue giving the political moves a chance.

Some details about this message: The reference is to an exchange or oral [as heard] messages between the President and the prime minister last Thursday. The subject was the excessively tight -- in Reagan's opinion -- siege of Beirut. He said that the siege should be made a bit looser to enable the supplies of food, water and electricity to get through. The President talked about the civilians suffering more than the terrorists and about damage and difficulties caused to the negotiations due to the tight siege. It seems that it is this part of the message which provides the basis for the reports and assessments. Sources in Jerusalem said that in their opinion, Mr Begin's answer was sufficient to meet the President's requests and to conclude the entire issue. This is the opinion and hope of Israeli sources in Jerusalem.

AMBASSADOR ARENS ON POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

TA100935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0804 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Interview with Ambassador to the United States Moshe Arens by Shalom Qital on 9 July within the "Weekly Newsreel" -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ambassador, in the course of this week there have been several ups and downs in the U.S. mood. On certain days, it was said the talks were on the verge of success whereas a more pessimistic tone was heard on other days. How would you characterize the state of the talks in Beirut? Is there hope that the terrorists will leave Beirut next week?

[Answer] There is hope, otherwise negotiations would not be held, There have been ups and downs, and I suppose that even if we successfully conclude the negotiations there will still be more ups and downs. I would say that at this moment there is room for qualified optimism.

[Question] In actual fact, on what are the talks focusing now?

[Answer] On the face of it, the matters of principle are already behind us and the terrorists have in principle agreed to leave. However, as you may well imagine, there is a long series of details which are related to their departure -- here and there, there is apprehension that these may merely be excuses to postpone their departure -- the negotiaions are currently focusing on all those points.

[Question] Have certain matters been concluded, such as their destination, how they will leave -- by sea or by land -- or is everything, in fact, still open?

[Answer] I would not say that everything is still open but several points remain open. As you know, a significant number of parties are involved, for example, regarding the question of their destination. First, it may be that not all of them will leave for the same place; second, this not only depends on the terrorists and the Lebanese who are conducting the negotiations but maybe on a third or fourth party, namely, the country willing to offer them refuge. I assume that this sort of question will be concluded only after the negotiations are finally concluded.

[Question] Does the question of a political presence of the PLO still prevail? There was an unconfirmed report yesterday alleging that they had given up on this demand of having a political representation in Beirut.

[Answer] I hope this report is true. For the moment, I cannot confirm it.

[Question] How would you characterize the U.S. position in the negotiations? Does the United States accept the Israeli position and present it to the Lebanese or are there also differences of opinion between Israel and the United States?

[Answer] There is a situation here which, I think, is easy to understand. On the one hand, the objective is shared by the Israeli, U.S. and Lebanese Governments: to get the PLO out of west Beirut and Lebanon. The three parties want this, I would say that to the same extent. I would say that more than anybody else, the Lebanese want this. This does not mean that everybody agrees on each and every step of the negotiations, on the way to conduct them and on the limit of our concessions. However, all in all, I think that there is a good degree of coordination and cooperation between the three parties to the negotiations.

[Question] Where does the issue of the U.S. Marines stand? Will the United States station such a unit in Beirut if necessary?

[Answer] First of all, it is important to understand that we neither initiated, nor asked for this. In fact, the PLO wanted this in order to assure that an external element guarantees the fulfillment of all the terms the PLO deemed important to assure the safety of its men. When it emerged that there was such a demand [drisha] and that failure to meet this demand might lead the negotiations to a deadlock, the U.S. President decided that he was ready to order U.S. forces, the U.S. Marines, to fulfill this task, hoping that other forces would also be found so that the force would have an international character. It was predictable that not everybody in the United States would agree with this decision. Therefore, I think this can certainly be called a courageous and, to a certain extent, a daring decision; it entails a certain risk since Congress may not agree to it, it may object to it or it may sabotage this decision. However, I think that ultimately, if the President stands behind this decision -- and as far as can be seen he does stand behind it -- he will also see to it that it is approved by Congress.

[Question] Generally speaking, how would you characterize the current U.S. position: as unqualified support for Israel's position regarding Lebanon or does that support end at the gates of Beirut and, from this point onward, there should be negotiations as long as necessary?

[Answer] No, I would say that the U.S. position is unqualified support for the U.S. positions. In this case, the U.S. positions are very close, perhaps even identical, to the Israeli positions. The United States wants Lebanon to reemerge as an independent state, with a government, with authority over all of Lebanon. Therefore, all foreign forces should leave Lebanon. This includes the Syrians, the PLO forces and the IDF troops as well. The United States wants to make sure that the PLO terrorism no longer threatens the population in northern Israel. These are exactly our objectives. Thus, the United States has been energetically and persistently working toward achieving these objectives.

[Question] As far as timetables are concerned, will the negotiations go on for as long as necessary or is there any time limit?

[Answer] As long as necessary -- I would say that yes. That is, I assume that the negotiations will go on for as long as the United States, Israel and the Lebanese think it is worthwhile to invest further efforts because there is a chance of concluding the negotiations and bringing the PLO to evacuate west Beirut. However, the moment it transpires -- if that moment comes -- that these negotiations are to no avail and that the PLO has no intention of concluding them and evacuating Beirut I assume that thought will be given to other alternatives.

[Question] In a larger context, President Reagan himself and certainly other administration officials, say that Lebanon must be a springboard for a settlement in the Middle East and that the United States must now -- and intends to -- push forward in resolving the Palestinian problem. How do you regard this approach? Is it positive from your point of view?

[Answer] We may have said this even before the Americans, especially in the face of occasional criticism of and in the wake of the IDF operation, that we believe there is a chance for promoting the negotiations on the autonomy and that it may be easier to proceed with the Camp David process once the PLO is no longer seen as a significant military element, as an element which by means of terrorism is capable of imposing its will on the population in the territories, on Jordan to a certain extent, and perhaps even on the positions of the Egyptian Government -- all this may work out more easily from now on. On this point, I would say that there is no difference or disagreement between our positions and those of the U.S. Government.

[Question] Ambassador Arens, I thank you very much.

YOSEF HARIF DETAILS THE 'HABIB DOCUMENT'

TA091724 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 82 p 13

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Israel Gave Philip Habib a List of '100 Terrorist Leaders,' None of Whom Will Be Permitted To Stay"]

[Excerpts] The time-outs given to the U.S. envoy are not limitless. This does not mean that when the latest grace period ends (that is, this weekend) the IDF units will immediately enter west Beirut. But we will not be surprised if between the option of a massive, thorough action and the other option, the option of wait and wee, we might witness a case where the middle option will be exhausted. It seems that this middle option has already begun to take shape in the defense minister's mind and he may even have dropped a hint about it yesterday during his meeting with Habib as a kind of reminder to the United States: Don't claim later that we surprised you....

As for the United States, it may not take this comment seriously, knowing that were it not for its urgent appeal to Israel (or, to be more precise, Haig's personal appeal to Begin 2 weeks ago) the problem of the PLO's presence in west Beirut might have been eliminated already. The deadly bombardments of the terrorist strongholds in Beirut brought their leaders to the brink of collapse. But thanks to the promise that the U.S. envoy would take vigorous action to remove the terrorists through political means, Israel consented to hold its fire.

For nearly a week nothing substantive was reported by Habib. The negotiations entered into their critical stage. But, lo and behold, precisely at the moment of despair, a feeling of great optimism emerged: The plan, worked out for a whole week between the United States and the terrorists through Lebanese and Saudi mediators and brought to the prime minister's attention last Saturday, constituted an important breakthrough. It was the first time Habib had an agreement with 'Arafat, endorsed by the leaders of the rest of the terrorist organizations, to leave west Beirut. On Saturday night, as thousands demonstrated in Tel Aviv's Malkhey Yisra'el Square against entering Beirut and against the "government's policy," Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the prime minister were all sitting in the prime minister's residence in Rehavya [in Jerusalem] acquainting themselves fully with the "Habib plan" for the removal of the terrorists.

On that very Saturday evening at the prime minister's house, all the participants welcomed the document that was brought the next day, Sunday, to the attention of the other Cabinet members -- except for two points which at first glance did not seem resolvable. But the principle was set -- the terrorists and their commanders must leave Lebanon.

To obtain that from the terrorists, Philip Habib thought he was committed to give "something" in return, which is why he accepted to all intents and purposes the two PLO demands [that they be allowed to maintain a "political presence" in Lebanon and the inclusion of two Palestinian battalions in the Lebanese Army which will -- according to the agreement -- also leave in the course of time, when all other foreign forces (namely, Syrian and IDF units) leave the country].

According to the plan worked out by Habib, the agreement would be between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, and the evacuation of the terrorists under the auspices and supervision of U.S. and French forces will be subordinate to the Government of Lebanon.

However, the "suspicious" Sharon raised a practical question: You will introduce U.S. Marines into Lebanon to oversee the removal of the terrorists, but what happens if all of a sudden in the middle, for one reason or another, the terrorists change their mind and stop the evacuation?

In that case your very presence there would defend the terrorists against a military option by us, "even though, I would like to stress, we are not interested in using it?"

But even this was resolved. It will be guaranteed, Habib promised, that in such an eventuality, if the terrorists should torpedo the evacuation, the Government of Lebanon -- which is the "official address" with respect to the agreement with the PLO -- will approach the United States and France and ask them to leave Lebanon so that there would be no buffer zone between the IDF and the terrorists.

There is another point which took the Israeli position into consideration. Even though Habib recommended allowing the PLO to maintain a "political presence" (in order to handle "humanitarian matters" pertaining to the Palestinians in Lebanon), he nonetheless accepts the qualification that the terrorists who will man this "political presence" will not be any other than "low-level" members, not any members from the list of 100 members submitted by Israel, which adamantly insists on their leaving the country. Moreover, the people who will be included in the PLO's "political presence" will not be permitted to bear arms.

"The Habib document" undoubtedly constitutes an Israeli achievement despite its flaws: According to that paper, not only the terrorists but also the Syrian forces and those affiliated with them (such as the As-Sa'iqah and the Palestine Liberation Army) will likewise leave west Beirut. Even though the Syrians demand that their heavy arms be removed (arguing that these are five tanks, whereas the defense minister claims that they do not even have one tank.... this should cause no problem. As far as an arrangement for west Beirut is concerned (and the Habib document does not at all discuss the future of the Israeli forces in Lebanon after they retreat a few kilometers from Beirut), there is only one basic problem from the Israeli standpoint: whether to permit the 500 terrorists to remain as part of the Lebanese Army or not. The government rejected this "unconditionally," just as it objected to the "political presence." It looks as though at a certain stage some sort of compromise might be possible, but this stage will only come if Israel is given a detailed timetable for the removal of the terrorists, and once there is no more doubt that the evacuation is really being carried out.

Jerusalem regards the next few days as "critical." If it transpires that by early next week the terrorists are still being evasive instead of giving the U.S. mediator word that they are leaving, this will signify that a green light has been given to a search for another option (Sharon: "We have very interesting options...."

It is interesting to note that the idea of using the U.S. Marines came in order to help Yasir 'Arafat. To the best of our knowledge, it was 'Arafat who raised the question last week of who will supervise their departure. He said he believed the Israelis (the Cabinet resolution said that Israel undertakes not to harm the terrorists while they leave), but others may harm them as part of an account-settling process. This led to the idea of using the U.S. Marines, which was at first acceptable to 'Arafat. Now, reports attributed to him say, he is prepared to leave but not aboard U.S. ships. This is not the only thing that raised some doubts here as to the terrorist leader's true intentions.

At this stage, the defense minister says, there is no point in getting all excited; rather, it is necessary to maintain level-headedness: "One must remember that we are not the ones that are beseiged.... It is not us that the 6th Fleet has to remove but them (the terrorists) .... We have 6,000 captives.... What about the missles that shielded the terrorists? There are no missiles. It is impossible to assess the developments on a 'daily balance' basis. If they do not leave today, they will leave tomorrow; but I can assure you they will leave."

"I think" Sharon told his colleagues, "that the issue is complex and requires a lot of patience. We must not make hasty decisions and we should not panic over some difficulty or another that might crop up in the course of the negotiations."

"Supposing the agreement (Habib's agreement) does not take shape, we will be there. And then we will have various alternatives. We are not devoid of ideas.... They will not be able to remain there."

Last week Sharon sent Alexander Haig a farewell message in which, among other things, after he expressed regret at his leaving the post of secretary of state, the defense minister wrote him that he has always been deeply impressed by his grasp of "complicated situations" as he demonstrated at their last meeting on 25 June. In may be worth remembering that I have warned of the danger the PLO presents to peace in the region, Sharon reminded him exaplaining to you in all sincerity that we would not be able to live under the constant threat of terrorism.... Today I returned from Beirut, Sharon told him, and I can tell you that the "Peace for Galilee" Operation has achieved all its objectives in a brilliant fashion as set by the government.

Last week in Beirut, Sharon explained to Philip Habib "the burning question" has largely been resolved, but there still remains "the minor problem": that of "entering and mopping up" west Beirut.

Then, in Washington, Habib told Sharon: I hope to be able to come (to the region) even before you take action....

Sharon: I hope we will not have to take action at all, but if they (the terrorists) do anything, we will operate against the terrorist bases. And if, consequently, an independent Lebanese government is established as a byproduct, we will be able to rejoice over this....

Habib: Show restraint, hold yourselves back.

Sharon: How many Jews have to get killed before we are allowed to take action? Have we not shown enough restraint so far? (Haig: "We know.") If we do take action, we will not operate with the aim of altering the administration in Lebanon, but to expel the Syrians. All we are asking is that they do not kill us. If they (the terrorists) persist, we will annihilate them. We do not want to surprise you.

It looks as though the conversation -- which may well be the most crucial one -- yesterday between Sharon and Habib constituted a kind of epilogue to their "dialogue" in Washington.

Habib will not be able to argue that Israel did not restrain itself these days. When Sharon broached the fear that perhaps 'Arafat and his men have no intention of leaving, but that all they want to do is to try to ease the Israeli siege that is getting tighter and tighter, Habib still reiterated his belief that there are chances to remove the terrorists by political means.

Habib is trying to convince Sharon that the cut in the supply of electricity and water were disruptive to his contacts. "Having no electricity, being in the dark, hampers the negotiations," he said.

Sharon: My friend, Mr Habib, let them use candles.... You must understand that we, too, are in a certain "siege". People have left their homes and jobs and part of the civilian fleet of vehicles has been enlisted. Although I have explained to my mother, who works on her farm tirelessly, that unlike previous times this time her truck was not needed because there is no "total recruitment," still to a certain degree we are also cornered. And it would be advisable for you to know that there is no limitless time for negotiations to guarantee our determination that no terrorists remain in Lebanon and that this materializes.

This conversation took place on Monday, and in the course of the talk katyusha volleys fell, and Habib himself told Sharon that he was saved by a miracle. "About 5 minutes after I left the Presidential Palace in B'abda, a shell fell there."

He asked Sharon for a cease-fire, to which the defense minister acceded ("But you may want to note that the Palestinians were the ones who started the firing this morning...."). He also complied with his request that the supply of electricity and water to west Beirut be restored.

And what did Sharon give Habib in return? He agreed with Arik that... a timetable for the beginning of the evacuation is necessary.

Between Monday and Thursday there was no real sign -- except for the "optimism" -- that the evacuation was about to begin. This is why Sharon left for Beirut yesterday to act in two areas: to tighten the reign and to find out from Habib: "When will the first terrorist be leaving, equipped with his light personal weapons?"

So far the understanding between Israel and the United States has been nearly complete. We are no longer at opposite sides of the table, let alone the fence. The following episode, which the Americans themselves related, could serve to illustrate this: A few days ago Ambassador Lewis, Morris Draper, who assists Philip Habib, and their aides came to see the prime minister. Begin addressed them saying: Why don't you take a seat, you may sit on either this side of the table or on the other (normally the Americans and the Israelis face each other).

Ultimately, Ari'el Sharon and the Americans -- in fact all those present -- sat "together," that is next to each other rather than opposite each other.

If the United States understands that the negotiations cannot be dragged out any longer and that the time has come for Mr 'Arafat and his men to start leaving, then the "togetherness will continue.

But what if not? The United States will not give up and will not give Israel the go-ahead to use the option it deems appropriate to obtain the goal.

Up until yesterday, Philip Habib heard things in the spirit of what the prime minister said during the Cabinet session 2 days ago: We are giving you all the time you think is necessary for the negotiations to be exhausted; but if you fail do not come back to us with complaints.

One may safely assume that yesterday the U.S. envoy understood Israel's pressures and everything that the situation implies.

The defense minister wished to find out what the situation was without having to use an ultimatum-like style, but there is no doubt that Habib himself was convinced that time is running short.

Philip Habib is currently exerting a supreme effort to persuade 'Arafat to begin leaving now, because otherwise it will be difficult to hold the Israelis at bay.

GAZA COUNCIL REJECTS DEMAND TO RESUME WORK

TA081745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Gaza Municipal Council has rejected the demand by the head of the civilian administration in the Gaza District, Brig Gen Yosef Lunz, to return to normal work within 3 days. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa explains in a letter he sent to Yosef Lunz that the limitations to which he wants to subject the municipal council and the ban imposed on its political activity contradict the national aspirations of the Palestinians and the mayor's duties.

Yesterday Brigadier General Lunz demanded that Gaza Mayor ash-Shawwa return to normal work; otherwise he will be dismissed.

Mayor Dismissed

TA091016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa has been dismissed from his post. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the head of the civilian administration, Brig Gen Yosef Lunz, summoned Ash-Shawwa to his office this morning and informed him that his appointment as mayor has been canceled. Ash-Shawwa was appointed by the military government 7 years ago.

Brigadier General Lunz said that until a new mayor has been appointed, the activities of the municipal council will be supervised by a local branch of the Interior Ministry in Gaza.

A short time after his dismissal, Ash-Shawwa told our correspondent that the dismissal of mayors cannot resolve the Palestinian problem and he advised Israel to strive for a profound solution. He rejected the demand that he stop his political activities because, he said, he has the right to express opinions and defend the rights of his people. In his opinion, Israel is exploiting the crisis in Lebanon to dismiss those opposed to the civilian administration in the territories.

Ash-Shawwa Comments

TA091413 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Report by correspondent in the territories Arye Gus]

[Text] It had been clear to all those involved from the moment Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa rejected Brigadier General Lunz' demands to return to normal work and to abstain from engaging in political activities that he would be dismissed from his post -- and that is exactly what happened. Ash-Shawwa was summoned by Lunz this morning and was asked whether he still refused to accede to Lunz's demands; and when he replied affirmatively, he was informed that his appointment was canceled.

The civilian administration justified the cancellation of the appointment by its concern for the inhabitants' welfare and interests. Thus, a most appropriate, fair and effective treatment of the population will be possible. Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa attributes his dismissal to the civilian administration's goal of dismissing from their post those nationalist figures who are opposed to Israel's policy of imposing the civilian administration and the autonomy -- as perceived by Israel -- on the territories.

[Begin Ash-Shawwa recording -- in English] I think it is [word indistinct] a plan to keep away from any official or semi-official post those people who tend openly against the civil administration and the autonomy as being pictured by the Israeli Government. [end recording]

The civilian administration claims that there is no connection between Ash-Shawwa's dismissal and his political views, although they are extreme ones. A senior source said: The question is rendering services to 100,000 inhabitants of the city, services which had been suspended because of the mayors' decision in the territories. Thus, the largest city in the territory has been left without a mayor. My dismissal, Ash-Shawwa said, will not resolve the Palestinian problem. Israel must find a comprehensive solution because this would benefit both parties.

Ash-Shawwa is now retiring to his home. In his opinion, a local inhabitant may be found and would be ready to fill in for him, although he doubts it. Meanwhile, the municipality's activities will be supervised by a local branch of the Interior Ministry.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has expressed deep regret at the dismissal of Ash-Shawwa. This is a grave mistake, he said, and will create a vacuum in the territories which will not benefit anybody.

[Begin Frayj recording -- in English] I consider his dismissal as a great loss. There will be now a big vacuum left in Gaza and this is not going to be of use for anybody and it is a warning for all the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories. [end recording]

Ash-Shawwa's dismissal, Frayj says, must be a warning to every mayor in the territories that he must fulfill his duties and cooperate with Israel. There is no doubt, Frajy adds, that the dismissal of Ash-Shawwa will affect the attitude of other mayors and especially public opinion in the territories. Frayj himself was opposed to the suspension of services and more than once said that it is the national duty of the mayors to supply normal services.

DAYR DIBAWAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL DISMISSED 11 JULY

TA120928 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The civilian administration in the West Bank yesterday dismissed the Dayr Dibwan Municipal Council. The number of municipalities dismissed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has now reached eight.

The Dayr Dibwan Municipal Council was appointed by the military authorities in 1977 and no elections were held there as with the other municipalities due to disputes among clans.

Half of the members of the municipal council, which serves about 5,000 inhabitants, were suggested by the inhabitants and half of them were suggested by the military authorities at the time. The municipality of Dayr Dibwan, located north of Ramallah, was among the municipalities which declared they would not cooperate with the civilian administration.

Therefore, it was decided yesterday to disband the municipality and to appoint instead an ad-hoc council made up of three members headed by Mr (Talal al-'Asi), an official in the civilian administration's interior office.

ALGERIA

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 10 JULY

LD111306 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The Nigerian minister of external affairs and special envoy of Nigerian President Shehu Shagari arrived in Algeria last night. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, and the Nigerian ambassador to Algeria.

Bendjedid Meeting

LD111940 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 11 Jul (APS) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, this morning at the presidential headquarters received Ishaya Audu, Nigerian minister of external affairs and special envoy of President Shehu Shagari, who conveyed a message from the Nigerian president. The meeting was attended by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RETURNS FROM TUNISIA VISIT

LD102224 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution returned to Tripoli yesterday after concluding a working visit to Tunisia, during which he held talks with President Habib Bourguiba concerning the grave situation in Lebanon.

The brother leader and the Tunisian president affirmed the need to continue efforts to back the Palestinian Revolution and to stand alongside the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their struggle and opposition to the invasion. They affirmed the need for joint Arab action to defeat the aggression and that intensive efforts were being made in this connection.

AL-QADHDHAFI: ZIONIST EXISTENCE ENDANGERS ARABS

LD100942 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jul (JANA) -- The brother leader last Wednesday evening met with the male and female cadets of various military academies. He explained the dimensions of the current Arab situation and stressed its seriousness. He pointed out that the struggle against the Zionist enemy is a religious and pan-Arab struggle. The brother leader drew attention to the fact that the enemy is striving to seize the Arab homeland in stages, that the Arab nation is a force on this earth and that confronting the enemy is the only way to assert the Arab right to regain Palestine and to evict the Zionist invaders from Lebanon.

The leader added that to preserve our existence we must prepare ourselves for all dangers. He said Zionist existence [wujud] endangers our own existence and therefore we should take action to surprise and destroy it before the eyes of the whole world because the Zionist existence [wujud] is taking our nation by surprise and the Zionists are striking at our targets, claiming they endanger their so-called security. Therefore, it is our right to strike at and destroy their targets.

The leader pointed out that unless we destroy the Zionist danger it will put an end to us. He stressed that this requires that the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland should open the road leading to Palestine because this is the real strategic action that guarantees the liquidation of the Zionist danger. The leader reaffirmed the necessity of arming ourselves with all scientific and other means to consolidate our capabilities and strengthen our march to put an end to Zionist existence. He pointed out that the current situation in view of the Zionist existence's [wujjud] frenzied attack and its posing a growing danger to the Arab nation has become very serious and, therefore, we must inevitably wage a decisive historic battle in which we either perish or emerge victorious. The leader called for the realization of the fact that the continuation of Arab existence requires the elimination of regionalism, partnership, tribalism and the desire to stay in the seats of power. Power should be given to the masses because they are the only ones who sacrifice and die.

He said it is inevitable that we should seriously think from now on about curbing all attitudes that prevent the unleashing of a hellish Arab action that accepts all challenges and dangers to save the Arab nation. We have every justification for carrying out such an action because the enemy wants to put an end to us and we must inevitably put an end to him before he puts an end to us. The leader pointed out that this requires a comprehensive mobilization of all our forces. The leader pointed out that the current Arab situation has encouraged the enemy to develop his expansionist plans and arrive at what he has arrived at so far. Even in his invasion of Lebanon, the enemy did not dream that he would be able to reach Beirut and throw a siege around it. The leader said the Zionists' aim is to subjugate the Arab nation and to make it recognize them and to impose their existence by force because they realize there is no possibility for them to reach an understanding with the Arabs and to make the latter recognize them on Arab land. Therefore, they have adopted the use of force as a means for compelling the Arabs to recognize them and to impose their existence on the Arabs.

JANA CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD100916 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jul (JANA) -- Whenever Libya is mentioned or something is said about Libya, the ugly voice of Butrus Ghali, foreign minister of the executed As-Sadat, descendant of a traitor and crusader who hates everything that is Arab and Muslim, can be heard uttering phrases full of hatred and malice against the Libyan Arab people, the Arab nation and Muslims everywhere. This crusader was one of the people who called for the capitulation that made Egypt kneel before and be biased in favor of the enemy; he negotiated with the enemy, to whom he belongs, against the Arab nations' interests. He is still carrying out the same role without having learned a lesson from the fate of his treacherous grandfather who was executed by the Egyptian people or from the fate of his master As-Sadat who was publicly executed as punishment for his treason, to which Butrus Ghali contributed by planning and propagating it. However, we are confident this vagabond does not express the will of the Egyptian people and his fate will be similar to the fate of his grandfather and his master the traitor As-Sadat. We will show him.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 9 JULY

LD101506 Tripoli JANA in English 0831 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 19, July 10, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Meets With Jallud, Departs

LD110856 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jul (JANA) -- Ishaya Audu, Nigeria's minister of external affairs, left Tripoli last night after a brief visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was received yesterday by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA ON U.S. TALKS, ARAB-USSR CONSULTATIONS

LD092108 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs, has disclosed that Morocco is currently conducting talks with the U.S. administration concerning the situation in Lebanon with a view to securing the lifting of the siege on west Beirut and the end of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. In a statement to a corespondent of the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published in London, Boucetta pointed out that these contacts are taking place on several levels in Rabat and Washington.

On the convening of an emergency Arab summit conference on Lebanon, M'hamed Boucetta said King Hassan II welcomed the holding of such a conference in Morocco and expressed support for it from the very beginning. He affirmed Morocco's agreement to participate in the emergency meeting of the Islamic foreign minsiters. He also expressed Morocoo's readiness to host an emergency Islamic summit conference whenever the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries decide.

In reply to a question about the truth concerning the Soviet attitude toward Lebanon in the light of the meeting in Moscow between the Arab League delegation and Soviet officials, M'hamed Boucetta said the USSR supports the Arab stand absolutely. He added that Soviet officials assured us they will not confine themselves to the stands they already have taken, but will do all they can to pressure Israel to lift the blockade on west Beirut and to withdraw from Lebanon.

On the likelihood of the participation of the USSR in a multinational peace force to preserve peace in Lebanon, Boucetta said the Arab League delegation did not raise this matter during its visit to Moscow.

On Morocco's attitude toward the Egyptian-French initiative to resolve the Palestine question, Boucetta said Morocco supports every action that would help to highlight the rights of the Palestinian people internationally. He added that if the PLO had the right to negotiate on an equal footing with the other parties in defense of the rights of the Palestinian people to set up their independent state, Morocco could not but encourage initiatives of this sort.

SUDAN

PROSECUTION OF 'LIBYAN AGENTS' CONTINUES 11 JULY

GF111823 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jul (SUNA) -- The state's security court today resumed the prosecution of defendant Haydar Mahmud 'Ali Jawhar, first defendant in the case of the Libyan regime's agents. The court held a hearing this morning during which it listened to the testimony of the court's witness, the director of the state's security apparatus.

The court also listened to the testimony of defense witness 'Abd al-Majid Bashir al-Ahmadi, former Sudanese ambassador to Libya.

TUNISIA

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH BOURGUIBA

LD092146 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived at Al-Munastir this evening on a brief visit to Tunisia, during which he will meet with President Habib Bourguiba. He was welcomed at the airport by the minister of national defense, Slaheddine Baly; the minister attached to the prime minister and director of the party, Mongi Kooli; the minister attached to the prime minister for civil service and administrative reform; El-Mezri Chekir; the secretary of state attached to the foreign minister, Mahmud Mestiri; the chief of protocol Abdelmajid Karoui; and regional cadres headed by [words indistinct].

After shaking hands with those welcoming him, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi saluted the Tunisian flag while the national anthems of both countries were played. He then inspected a detachment of the national army. The Libyan leader went directly to the presidential palace.

He is accompanied by a delegation including 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison.

Lebanon, Joint Action Discussed

LD092354 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba held talks with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the presidential palace on Friday evening. An informed source said the talks covered the grave situation in Lebanon. The two leaders affirmed the need to continue all efforts to bolster the Palestine Revolution and to stand by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their steadfast and desperate fight against the Israeli invasion. They affirmed the need for joint Arab action to rout the aggression.

It has been learned that intensive contacts are currently being held for this purpose.

The talks were attended on the Tunisian side by the minister of national defense, Slaheddine Baly; the minister attached to the prime minister and director of the Destourian Socialist Party, Mongi Kooli; the minister attached to the prime minister for civil service and administrative reform, El-Mezri Chekir; the secretary of state attached to the foreign minister, Mahmud Mestiri; and Tunisia's general representative in Tripoli, Mohamed (Jmaysan).

On the Libyan side, the talks were attended by Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison, and Jum'ah al-Fazzani, Libyan general representative in Tunis.

BOURGUIBA CALLS FOR ARAB SUMMIT ON LEBANON

LD101852 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Tunisian news agency has learned that President Bourguiba has addressed messages to kings and presidents of Arab countries, expressing his great concern over the dangerous situation in Lebanon and renewing the call for joint Arab action to bolster the Palestinian Revolution and to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and unity.

It has been confirmed that the head of state has called for an urgent Arab summit to be held in Munastir on 15 July.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON LEBANON

LD100018 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba met this morning with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The prime minister said afterward that within the framework of the constant desire and action to alleviate the ordeal to which our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers have been subjected, especially in west Beirut, and to help find a just solution for our great cause -- the cause of the Palestinian people and Palestine -- President Habib Bourguiba, the grand struggler, decided yesterday to send yet a second message to U.S. President Reagan. In his message, President Bourguiba drew attention to the massacre, starvation and persecution to which the innocent women and children are being subjected and to the mass annihilation that the civilized world might soon be witnessing because of the Israeli barbarism.

Mohamed Mzali pointed out that the grand struggler has asked President Reagan to intervene decisively in view of the U.S. responsibility to preserve world peace and human rights and in view of its influence over Israel.

Mohamed Mzali said President Bourguiba sent a message to his friend Pierre Mendes France, in which he praised his initiatives and those of Goldman and [name indistinct], the former American minister, particularly in light of the positive reaction shown by Yasir 'Arafat. He said: We hope all these actions will lead to dynamic action to find a just solution to the Middle East problem, which rests entirely on resolving the Palestine question.

Mohamed Mzali submitted to President Bourguiba several messages addressed to the president from heads of Arab and African countries, particularly a reply message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Mzali added: Thus, the world and Tunisian public opinion can see how the president has always been in the forefront of the defenders of right and justice and has always shown effective solidarity with our brothers in Lebanon.

President Bourguiba has decided to preside over the meeting of the Higher Judiciary Council on 27 July at the presidential palace. Prime Minister Mzali then asked leave from Bourguiba to pay an official visit to Spain and to contact his Greek counterpart to discuss the Middle East in view of the fact that the Greek socialist party is an active member of the Socialist International.

MZALI CHAIRS MEETING ON CAMPUS SECURITY MEASURES

LD051730 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali chaired a restricted ministerial committee meeting this afternoon at the government palace in Al-Qasabah. The meeting was attended by the ministers of the interior, higher education, national education, the minister delegated to the prime minister in charge of public service and administrative reform, the director general of the national [word indistinct], the director general for national [word indistinct] and a number of university deans. The meeting was devoted to the study of the problems connected with the general university atmosphere, especially the [word indistinct] assaults to which a number of students were subjected during the past university term by some [word indistinct]. At the suggestion of the university deans, the council passed a number of measures aimed at safeguarding the students and protecting the university and its facilities. It was also decided to continue the search for those who carried out the assaults and to bring them to justice.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT INFORMS MOI OF ETHIOPIAN ATTACKS

EA121000 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, yesterday sent a message on the Abyssinian aggression against the SDR to the president of the Kenya, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi.

The president said in his message that the Abyssinian black colonialist regime, with assistance from foreign forces, has launched provocative attacks against the SDR. These savage acts demonstrate the provocations and the aggressive policy adopted by the Abyssinian regime toward the SDR. Challe Siad stated in his message that the Abyssinian regime and its foreign allies have carried out air and ground attacks in the past 10 days on the town of (Goldogob) in Mudugh region and Balamballe village in (Ghel Gudut) region and fighting in those areas is continuing.

The SDR president said the dangerous situation precipitated by the Abyssinian attacks is based on the aim of the Abyssinians and their allies to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the SDR.

The Abyssinian colonialist regime recently undertook a propaganda campaign in which it claimed to be seeking peace when, in fact, it was preparing the attacks it has now launched against the SDR, the president said. The president made it clear that the Somali Government will take any step necessary to safeguard its sovereignty and to counter provocative attacks that violate the UN Charter and international law.

The president went on to say that the SDR, in accordance with the Article 51 of the OAU, is entitled to defend itself and to safeguard its sovereignty.

Challe Siad asked the current OAU chairman, Daniel arap Moi, in view of the danger posed by this situation to the security of the region, the continent and the world, to inform all African heads of state of the situation precipitated by the naked Abyssinian aggression and at the same time to urge the Abyssinian regime to stop its attacks.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLAIMS MIG BROUGHT DOWN

EA111556 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] A report received today from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Defense Ministry says at 1215 this afternoon two MiG-23 aircraft of the tottering Abyssinian regime attacked Galiaio, the regional capital of Mudugh. The report adds that the attack was bravely confronted by the SDR air defense force, which prevented the aircraft from causing any damage. One of the aircraft was brought down.

DFSS LABELS CLASHES 'INTERNAL LIBERATION WAR'

AB091245 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 9 Jul (AFP) -- A Somali opposition movement said today its forces, and not those of Ethiopia, were involved in fighting with Somali Government troops reported from the Ethiopian border this week.

The clashes were "a purely internal Somali liberation war," the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali (DFSS) said in a communique received in this Kenyan capital. There are no other parties or nations involved in these operations."

The DFSS communique said that in the fighting, which the Somali Defense Ministry in Modagishu said last Tuesday had been going on since July 1, three government battalions had been destroyed. "Enemy casualties so far are reported to be 400 killed and thousands wounded," the communique said. "Arms captured include five tanks, seven armored personnel carriers and over 2,000 anti-tank mines. DFSS casualties are three dead and seven wounded."

The Defense Ministry said on Tuesday that Somali troops had clashed in Somali territory with Ethiopian troops backed by tanks and aircraft. The ministry claimed 200 Ethiopians killed and four tanks and six personnel carriers destroyed for the loss of 24 men and three troop carriers.

But the DFSS said the report by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre's regime of an Ethiopian invasion and air strikes was pure fabrication, and an attempt to "smokescreen the rapid decline of the regime and the growing strength of the DFSS."

RADIO KULMIS DETAILS SOMALI LOSSES IN JULY CLASHES

EA092016 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Our reporter accompanying the 15th Gorod division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] says the bitter engagement between the DFSS forces and the demoralized militia, forced to the battlefront by the dying regime of Siad Barre, is continuing near (Balambal) in the (Ghel Gudut) region.

He has sent us details of casualties suffered by the militia at the hands of the DFSS martyrs between 1 and 8 July.

On 8 July, yesterday, the DFSS forces captured two armored personnel carriers and burned many vehicles, including tanks. The DFSS martyrs killed hundreds of militia.

Our reporter adds that in the clashes between the DFSS forces and the militia between 1 and 8 July the militia, still loyal to the terror regime of Mogadishu, lost seven armored personnel carriers, two tanks and four other vehicles. The DFSS forces captured 4 82-mm field guns, 3 armored personnel carriers and thousands of weapons. He adds that the militia's death toll exceeds 400, with many wounded.

The report says the martyrs lost one fighter and six were slightly wounded.

UGANDA

VICE PRESIDENT ON LIBYAN TRAINING OF GUERRILLAS

AB090850 Paris AFP in English 0840 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Kampala, 9 Jul (AFP) -- Uganda Vice President Paulo Muwanga has given further evidence of what he says is proof that Libya is financing guerrillas opposed to the government here.

Uganda was now questioning whether it ought to be represented at the forthcoming Organization of African Unity summit in Tripoli, Mr Muwanga told the Kampala vernacular daily TAIFA EMPYA.

Mr Muwanga, speaking just before leaving on a tour of Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia and Algeria, cited as documentary evidence of Libyan involvement a check made out on May 29 this year by the Libyan Embassy in Nairobi to Olympic Airways. The check was to pay for air tickets for five Ugandans who were flying to Tripoli from Nairobi via Athens on forged Ugandan passports via Athens, TAIFA EMPYA said.

The paper added that it was shown a passenger manifest for the Olympic Airways flight from Nairobi on May 22 this year which showed that 19 Ugandans were flown out of Nairobi that day to Libya, "possibly for military training."

BRIEFS

MINISTER BACK FROM USSR -- The minister of rehabilitation, Mr Masette-Kuuya, has returned home after a 2-week visit to the Soviet Union. Mr Masette-Kuuya, who held a three-man delegation, held discussions with various Kremlin leaders and visited important places of interest. Accompanying him were the deputy minister of local administration, Mr (Patrick Monda), and an undersecretary for economic planning, Mr (Samwong Okol). [Text] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jul 82 EA]

ENVOY TO ZAIRE -- President Milton Obote has appointed Mr David Mwaka, Uganda's former high commissioner to Kenya, as ambassador to Zaire. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Jul 82 EA]

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT REITERATES STAND ON OAU SUMMIT

AB110636 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Head of state Ahmadou Ahidjo has recalled Cameroon's stand on the forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli. The president told the French edition of the national daily, CAMEROON TRIBUNE, that unless a satisfactory solution resulting from a consensus is reached before the summit, Cameroon will not take part in the summit. President Ahidjo made it clear that Cameroon's position has nothing to do with Libya, a brotherly country with which Cameroon maintains good relations.

Questioned on possible interpretation of Cameroon's position (?as affecting) the existence of the SDAR, President Ahidjo said Cameroon has always acknowledged, supported and defended the right of peoples to self-determination.

CHAD

MOUNDOU RADIO SAYS NO FACTION CAN SPEAK FOR CHAD

AB101421 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Since the Chadian Government has "gone to pieces," no Chadian faction can pretend to speak on behalf of Chad -- and Hissein Habre even less, Moundou radio (southern Chad) monitored in Ndjamena stated on Friday.

According to the radio station, which transmits from the region under the control of Colonel Kamougue, former vice president to Goukouni Oueddei, the FAN Command Council does not have the status of a government and henceforth does not embody legitimacy.

While the southern radio recognizes the "reality" of the FAN control over Ndjamena, it says FAN does not control the all Chadian territory. The troops of former Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat and those of former President Goukouni Oueddei are in control in parts of the northern region while Mr Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces have the "full" control of the south, Moundou radio added.

The radio concludes that the African peacekeeping force in Chad "facilitated" the FAN march into Ndjamena. "No one was taken in by that machination," the radio adds.

GABON

HABRE, KAMOUGUE COMMENT ON LIBREVILLE TALKS

AB120900 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] His Excellency President Omar Bongo has just achieved what would have been impossible only a short time ago -- he has brought together at the same negotiating table, Hissein Habre of the north and Kamougue of the south. Thus, with this meeting in Libreville, an important step has just been taken toward national reconciliation in Chad. At the invitation of His Excellency President Omar Bongo, President Hissein Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North, and Abdel Kader Kamougue of the Chadian Armed Forces, wanting to see peace established on our continent, met privately during this past weekend to wash their dirty linen. The two Chadian leaders therefore came here with the firm resolve to ensure that the Chadian problem is resolved through peaceful means.

President Habre feels the Libreville meeting is an important step in the search for peace in his country: [Begin recording] It is not by accident that we are in Libreville; I say it is not by accident because President Bongo, the government and brotherly people of Gabon have taken a particular interest in the Chadian problem. I believe the president has always sought -- today and definitely in the future -- to find a solution to the difficult and complex problem of Chad [words indistinct]. Therefore, I and those who have accompanied me have come in response to the invitation of President Bongo with the firm will and determination to ensure that the cause of the Chadian people is furthered toward the establishment of peace and national reconciliation. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Kamougue also feels the Libreville meeting has not been in vain: [Begin recording] First, I should like to thank President Bongo for the initiative he has taken once again to help the Chadians to restore peace to their country. I am not a stranger to Gabon; here, I have had to take a number of political stands which I will recall [words indistinct] and I advocated peace. It is, therefore, in this context that I fully appreciate President Bongo's initiative that brought us here to Libreville [words indistinct] to consider ways and means of restoring peace in Chad. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

GAMBIA

CORRECTION TO COUP ATTEMPT SENTENCING 6 JULY

In the item entitled "More Sentenced to Death for Attempted Coup," published in the 8 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, on page T 2, the country heading should read "Gambia" instead of "Senegal."

GHANA

RAWLINGS RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY, MESSAGE

AB092050 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A special Algerian envoy, (Col Kliman Housmane), has delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the castle, Osu. (Colonel Housmane) told newsmen later that his meeting with the PNDC chairman was part of the desire for consultation between Ghana and Algeria. They discussed bilateral relations between the two sides. They also discussed the current problems in Africa and pertinent questions to be dealt with at the forthcoming OAU summit in Libya.

(Colonel Housmane) said they dealt with problems in Western Sahara, Chad, Namibia and the Middle East. Other topics for discussion were the deployment of imperialist forces in Africa and the imperialist bases in Morocco. (Colonel Housmane) stressed that the meeting took place in a atmosphere of friendship.

DRIVERS CROSSING BORDERS ASKED TO AID SECURITY

AB100623 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Drivers who ply Ghana's borders have been called upon to assist the security agencies to uproot smuggling and currency trafficking. The call was made by the Ashanti regional chairman of the Ghana private road transport union, Mr Antwi, when he met the executive of the Ghana-Nigeria drivers union in Kumasi. He warned those drivers who collude with smugglers and said they would be exposed by the people's defense committees. The chairman of the local branch of the union, Alhaji Pata, gave the assurance that they will expose those who indulge in smuggling or aid smugglers.

OFFICIAL ADVISES PDC'S TO EXPEL UNDESIRABLES

AB110732 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Ga mantse [chief of the Ga traditional area], Nii Amugi, has advised people's defense committees [PDC's] to get rid of all undesirable elements in their ranks so that their work will be free of suspicion. He was speaking when members of the Accra central coordinating committee of PDC's called on him yesterday. Nii Amugi observed that Accra, being the capital of the country is plagued with all sorts of social problems. The PDC's should therefore try to stamp out these antisocial activities. He assured them that traditional rulers are firmly behind them.

CONSIGNMENT OF LIBYAN OIL RECEIVED 10 JULY

AB110630 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Ghana today took delivery of 28,000 metric tons of crude oil from Libya. This constitutes the first consignment of a total of 360,000 metric tons of crude oil the country is to receive from Libya at a cost of $95.6 million on a commercial basis.

Under an agreement reached by the two countries, Libya is to supply crude oil to Ghana over the next 6 months, with Ghana enjoying a 1-year credit facility.

Speaking at a short ceremony aboard a Libyan oil tanker (Massa el Harida) at the Tema harbor, the secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah Korang, said the cooperation between Ghana and Libya marks a new era between Third World countries. He said the Libyan terms for oil supply to Ghana make it possible for the country to save about $10 million, thereby helping the country to use its little foreign exchange revenue to service other vital sectors of the economy. Mr Appiah Korang said Ghana will welcome any oil-producing country which will offer soft terms for crude oil supply since this will go a long way to help the reconstruction process.

In his speech, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Ghana, Mr Mawia al-Mabruk, said Libyan supply of crude oil to Ghana is one of the many ways in which his country is assisting Ghana in its reconstruction efforts. He said this gesture must be seen as an attempt by Libya to help liberate Ghana from her economic constraints. Mr al-Mabruk said economic blockage of Ghana and Libya by the imperialists must be seen as one of the fronts on which the war against imperialism could be fought. He said the two nations must strengthen their efforts at cooperation despite imperialist attempts to undermine what he described as our genuine rights and aspirations. Mr al-Mabruk said Ghana and Libya are neither pro-East nor pro-West, but they must be seen as pursuing the independent aspirations of their peoples. The secretary for information, Mr Atto Austin, said the Ghana-Libya oil arrangement is on a brotherly basis and that it consistutes a rare type of agreement.

The total shipment and delivery of the Libyan crude oil is expected to be completed by December. Ghana in return is to sell to Libya residual oil from the Ghana-Italian petroleum refinery which Libya is to pay for within 30 days after delivery.

BARTER DEALS ARRANGED WITH ROMANIA, GDR, OTHERS

AB110654 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Accra, July 10 (AFP) -- Ghana is to exchange some of its export products for goods it cannot pay for in cash because of shortage of foreign currency, under trade agreements with Romania, East Germany, Mali and Upper Volta.

Ghana will swap 4,000 tons of cocoa beans for East German newsprint, pharmaceuticals, printing chemicals and x-ray films, and 3,000 tons of cocoa for Romanian vehicle tyres.

Upper Volta and Mali have agreed to supply cattle at a price to be negotiated with Ghana's meat marketing board, the ruling Provisional National Defence Council's Secretary for Trade Kweku Barrui Asante said here.

ANGOLA

SWAPO SPOKESMAN ON NAMIBIA TALKS, CUBAN PRESENCE

EA091252 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 8 Jul 82

[SWAPO program]

[Text] Luanda -- The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, has said that it is not optimistic about current talks in New York aimed at independence for Namibia. Comrade Hidipo Hamutenya, a member of the Central Committee of South-West African People's Organization, told reporters in Luanda yesterday after talks with the American official Robert Cabelly, that the five Western nations negotiating a settlement had not yet come up with any new proposals. He repeated SWAPO's criticism of the United States for associating Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Comrade Hidipo Hamutenya said that the Cuban presence in Angola has nothing to do with the problem of Namibia and concerns only the legitimate governments of Angola and Cuba.

NATIONAL RADIO, TELEVISION ORGANIZATIONS MERGE

AB110934 Luanda ANGOP in French 2115 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 10 Jul (ANGOP) -- In a resolution published on Friday in Luanda, the Secretariat of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee announced the restructuring of the Angolan National Radio (RNA) and National Television (TPA) into a single information organization. This will enable them to better carry out their social function in the multiple tasks of national reconstruction.

This measure follows the proposal approved by the first MPLA congress on the mass media finding ways and means of improving organization, management and control.

In view of their dimension, location and the similarities in their production process, the Angolan people's national radio and television should merge to achieve better coordination of news, and the political, ideological, cultural, scientific and technical training of the Angolan masses.

The organization will be headed by a director general and will comprise two units (the RNA and the TPA) which will be controlled by assistant director generals appointed by the Central Committee Secretariat, and who will be dependent on the same secretariat through the MPLA-Labor Party's Department of Information and Propaganda.

To achieve this, a committee on the management and structure of Angolan television and radio, compossed of Rui Carvalho, coordinator; Francisco Simons, assistant coordinator for television; and Jose Alves Saraiva, assistant coordinator for radio, has just been formed.

MALAWI

GHALI SAYS LIBYA NOT FIT FOR OAU CHAIRMANSHIP

NC092331 Paris AFP in English 2320 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Blantyre, Malawi, July 9 (AFP) -- Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali charged here today that Libya had "created subversion" in Uganda, Sudan and Chad and was not fit to chair the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Mr Ghali was elaborating at a news conference on statements he made yesterday in Nairobi. He is on a tour that has taken him to Sudan, Burundi and Kenya prior to the OAU summit due to be held in Tripoli early next month.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi would normally become OAU chairman for 1982-83, succeeding Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

Egypt has already said it will not attend the summit because it does not have diplomatic relations with Libya. A number of African states -- including Morocco, Senegal, Gambia, Gabon and Guinea -- have said they will not attend if the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, whose admission to the organization they contest, is represented at Tripoli.

Mr Ghali, speaking after a meeting with Malawian President Kamuzu Banda, said Egypt's plan not to go to Tripoli had nothing to do with Western Sahara. "Egypt is preoccupied with the split in the OAU over the Western Sahara issue and we are trying to find ways of reconciliation to avoid destabilization and disintegration," he said.

The Egyptian minister accused Libya of having "created subversion in a number of African countries," including Sudan, Uganda and Chad, which he said contrasted with Egypt's policy of non-interference in other countries' domestic policies.

"Libya is not fit to become chairman of the OAU, but Egypt will attend future OAU meetings," Mr Ghali said.

Libya sent troops into Chad to support the former government of President Goukouni Oueddei in 1980 against the insurgents of Hissein Habre, now in power in Ndjamena.

Tripoli has been accused by Sudan of planning an invasion of that country, and Uganda charged this week that Libya was financing and possibly training guerrillas opposed to President Milton Obote.

Mr Ghali still has to visit Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia on his tour.

MOZAMBIQUE

SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

LD120122 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Quoting semiofficial sources in Maputo, ANOP reports that a number of highly placed officials from Mozambique's Security Department have been placed under preventive detention in the last few days. The move seems to be connected with the recent defection to South Africa of Jorge Costa, a high-ranking security official who asked for political asylum in Pretoria.

The sources told ANOP that the arrests were dictated by the need to investigate certain suspicious about the officials' conduct. It also is known that Trade Department officials suspected of irregular conduct also have been detained.

In a clear allusion to the need to carry out a moral regeneration of the administration, President Samora Machel warned less than a month ago that the time had come to purge the ranks. On the eve of the celebrations of his country's seventh anniversary of independence, Machel said in Maputo that the generosity of the revolution could no longer continue to temporize with its internal enemies.

The number of Security Department officials is not known; however, several of Jorge Costa's close collaborators are among them.

BRIEFS

GDR MINISTER ARRIVES -- The GDR deputy minister for university and technical school affairs arrived in Maputo this afternoon to visit Mozambique within the framework of existing cooperation between the two countries. At Maputo International Airport, the visiting minister was welcomed by the rector of Eduardo Mondlane University, Fernando Ganhao. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Jul 82 EA]

ZAMBIA

BUTRUS GHALI ARRIVES IN LUSAKA 10 JULY

JN101431 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Lusaka today from Malawi on a visit during which he will hold talks with the Zambian foreign minister. The first session of official talks will begin today; the second session will be held on Monday. Dr Butrus Ghali will meet with a number of officials, especially President Kenneth Kaunda to whom he will give a letter from President Husni Mubarak.

Official Talks Begin

JN111618 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Official talks began in Lusaka today between Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Zambian acting minister of information and foreign affairs.

The discussions, attended by several senior Zambian Foreign Ministry officials, dealt with means of bolstering relations between Egypt and Zambia in all fields.

The Zambian side requested an increase in the Egyptian experts in Zambia, who number about 100 experts in agriculture, medicine and engineering. The Zambian side expressed satisfaction with the standard of performance of the Egyptian experts.

The Zambian side expressed its desire to promote trade relations with Egypt, especially in copper and tobacco. The two sides also discussed training several Zambian Foreign Ministry diplomats at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

The talks between Egypt and Zambia also dealt with Africa. The two sides agreed on the need to preserve the OAU unity and to activate diplomatic contacts with the African liaison group for Namibian independence within the next few months.

The two sides also discussed the Chad issue and stressed the need to implement the proclamation agreed on by the African countries within the OAU. The proclamation called for nonintereference in Chad's internal affairs, respect for its security and unity and strengthening of its government to build its national structure destroyed as a result of the civil war.

The Zambian and Egyptian sides discussed the African role within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. The Zambian side explained that what Egypt has done during recent months, its diplomatic contacts with the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement and African countries and the scientific conferences held in Cairo, represent a worthwhile collection which the African countries should study and use to form a working program to be considered during the nonaligned summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September.

Dr Butrus Ghali held several meetings with senior officials in the Zambian ruling party, including the party's secretary general and the party's political and foreign affairs committee chairman.

The talks will continue tomorrow. Dr Butrus Ghali will meet with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda tomorrow evening to deliver a message from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Ghali and the president also will discuss the Middle East in light of the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Dr Ghali this evening will meet with Egyptian experts working in Zambia to discuss their situation and the plans which Egypt and Zambia hope these experts will carry out in view of the Zambian Government's appreciation for their efforts in Zambia.

Ghali, Ugandan Leader Meet

JN111519 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met in Lusaka today with the Ugandan vice president who is visiting Zambia.

Talks dealt with preparations for Ghali's visit to Uganda, which begins in 2 days as part of his current tour of African states. The talks also dealt with recent Libyan subversive attempts against Uganda.

ZIMBABWE

TRANSPORT MINISTRY BANS PRIVATE NIGHT FLIGHTS

AB101356 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Harare, July 10 (AFP) -- Night-flying by private aircraft in Zimbabwe has been banned by the Transport Ministry here.

A ministry spokesman said today the measure had been taken for security reasons. "We don't know who is leaving the country and what they are bringing back with them," he added.

The Zimbabwean authorities have accused neighbouring South Africa of training Zimbabwean spies and other agents and sending them across the border. At the end of May, white businessman Colin Bickle was fined heavily after he unwittingly flew one such agent into Zimbabwe.

Meanwhile, Construction Minister Callistus Ndhlovu said yesterday that an unspecified number of people had been killed by "bandits" in Matabeleland, southwest Zimbabwe, as they were building schools and clinics round Kezi, south of Bulawayo. Mr Ndhlovu did not say when the killings took place.

At least 27 people have reportedly been killed since February by acts of banditry which are more or less politically motivated.

According to government, the killers are generally renegade supporters of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the minority Ndebele people of Matabeleland, who was dismissed from the government last February following the discovery of arms on property owned by his party.